THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LOND. GAZETTE
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St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Englifh Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
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Gazett'r & M. Poft
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London Herald
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Carliſle
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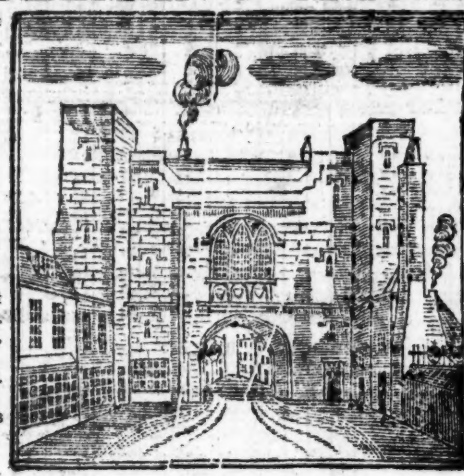

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for March 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N	E	S	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S	W	State of wind.
1	·941	S	42	40			4		V.L.	29·33	S	44	45·5		1	3		V.L.
2	·26	S	45	45			4		Do.	·21	S	53	52			4		L.
3	·27	R	44	40			3	1	L.	·31	R	47	15				4	Do.
4	·45	R	40	34·5	3			1	Do.	·56	R	49	43	3	1			B.
5	·50	R	47	31	3			1	V L.	·80	R	40	40	3	1			Do.
6	·98	R	33	27	3	1			No.	·96		41	41		4			L.
7	·90	S	33	26.5	2	2			Do.	·81	S	41	43		4			Do.
8	·52	S	37	32				4	Do	·42	S	39	40		1	3		Do.
9	·69	R	36	33	3			1	B.	·79	R	42	44	4				B.
10	·96	R	37	34·5			1	3	V L.	·96	St.	43	46	2			2	L.
11	·93	S	41	42			2	2	Do.	·87	S	47	52.5			1	3	R. B.
12	·71	S	41	41·5			2	2	R. B	·60	S	45	48.5			1	3	B.
13	·72	R	38	35	2			2	B.	·76	R	42	41	3			1	V.B.
14	30.0	R	33	29	3			1	Do.	30·07	R	37	39	4				Do.
15	·16	R	35	26	4				No.	·11	S	40	43		4			V.L.
16	·08	S	35	30·5				4	V.L	·01	R	45	38				1	V. B.
17	·12	St	35	32	2			2	No.	·10	S	43	49	1			3	L.
18	29·99	S	38	36			2	2	V.L	29·91	S	53	56.5			2	2	Do.
19	·61	S	41	36			3	1	Do.	·51	S	44	45.5			1	3	R. B.
20	·35	R	42	38				4	R. B	·46	R	50	48				4	B.
21	·24	S	42	42			3	1	V. B.	·14	S	45	46.5			3	1	R.St.
22	·20	R	43	41			3	1	L.	·06	S	47	47				4	V. B.
23	·66	R	39	37				4	Do.	·75	R	46	48				4	B.
24	·81	R	43	44·5			2	2	Do.	·80	R	51	59	1			3	V.L.
25	30.06	R	47	45·5				4	No.	30.10	R	58	61				4	Do.
26	·13	St	46	42 5				4	Do.	·13	St	59	63	1			3	Do.
27	·12	S	51	50			4		No.	·17	S	64	66.5				4	Do.
28	29.98	S	53	49·5			1	3	V.L	29.8	S	62	59·5				4	L.
29	·75	S	45	39·5	2			2	B.	·74	S	48	44	4				B.
30	30.02	R	41	29	4				R. B	30 0	R	44	35·5	4				Do.
31	·15	R	38	34				4	V.L	·13	S	53	32				4	V.L.
	29 77			40.64	37·23	3	3	34	56	29.76		47.16	48.56	33	15	18	58	

Meteorological Table for April, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1802	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1802.
Mar.	°	°	°			*Apr.*	°	°	°		
27	48	64	52	30,50	fair	12	39	42	35	29,74	shower of hail
28	46	63	48	,20	fair	13	34	45	37	30,09	shower of hail
29	39	44	39	,02	fair, shower of	14	33	48	47	,06	cloudy
30	38	48	36	,30	fair [flow	15	48	56	46	,05	cloudy
31	32	48	38	,40	foggy	16	45	59	45	29,95	fair
Ap. 1	33	50	36	,10	fair	17	47	63	49	30,20	fair
2	34	59	49	29,80	fair	18	57	65	56	,27	fair
3	48	57	44	,71	cloudy	19	57	65	54	,30	cloudy
4	45	63	45	,80	fair	20	57	67	55	,21	fair
5	46	63	52	,87	fair	21	54	66	52	,18	cloudy
6	43	55	48	30,25	fair	22	55	68	—	29,93	cloudy
7	45	59	50	,17	fair	23	53	59	42	,99	showery
8	50	66	47	,12	fair	24	38	60	47	,92	fair
9	46	51	44	,00	rain	25	47	59	46	,86	showery
10	45	50	48	,01	fair	26	45	59	—	,93	fair
11	46	54	40	29,76	wind & show'						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 14.

CENSOR has animadverted very auſterely (Vol. LXXI. p. 1181) on the parallel drawn by me (1068) between the Gipſies and the Jews; but, had I communicated the idea that was floating in my mind at the time I was committing that parallel to writing, it is poſſible I might have eſcaped his cenſure; ſeeing, that I conſider the Gipſies as a people rendered peculiar by divine ordination as well as the Jews.

Notwithſtanding I mentioned the ſuppoſition advanced by a German author named Grellman, of the European Gipſies, being deſcendants of the Suders of India, I did not declare that I had adopted that opinion; and the truth is, that I am ſo far from concurring in it, that I entertain a ſurmiſe of mine own, that the Gipſies are deſcendants of the Iſhmaelites, and as ſuch deſtined by divine proſcription ever to remain a wandering irreclaimable people; but this idea I omitted expreſſing, becauſe I would not ſet up my own ſuppoſition againſt that of a writer who has inveſtigated the genealogy of the Gipſies ſo cloſely as M. Grellman has done; but now that I have diſcloſed my conjecture, I will conſider how far it can be ſupported.

In the 16th chapter of Geneſis we are told, that "the angel of the Lord ſaid unto Hagar, behold, thou art with child, and ſhalt bear a ſon, and ſhalt call his name Iſhmael; AND HE SHALL BE A WILD MAN; HIS HAND WILL BE AGAINST EVERY MAN, AND EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM. And Hagar bare Abram a ſon: and Abram called his ſon's name which Hagar bare Iſhmael." Afterwards we read that Iſhmael was by heavenly mandate expelled from his father's houſe and country, for *bad* behaviour; but that his mother was conſoled for their diſgrace by a promiſe from the Moſt High, that the ſeed of Iſhmael ſhould become a numerous people, as well as the ſeed of Iſaac his half-brother; which promiſe a ſucceſſion of ages has ſeen exemplified. Deſtined to roam on waſtes, Hagar wandered with her ſon into the deſert tract lying between the Red-ſea and the river Euphrates, where in a certain diſtrict near Mount Sinai, called the wilderneſs of Paran, Iſhmael became a roving archer, and there took a wife, who brought him Kedar and 11 other ſons. As he was an Hebrew, this marriage was the baſis of a conſanguinity between the Hebrews and the aboriginal Arabs, and therefore the poſterity deſcended from it became known, not by the denomination of Iſhmaelites alone, but alſo by that of *Al Arab al moſtareba*, or *inſitious Arabs*, a race who increaſed in population ſo redundantly, that the ſterile countries of Arabia Deſarta and Arabia Petræa could not feed them, inſomuch that as their numbers increaſed they were obliged like bees in a hive to ſend ſucceſſive ſwarms abroad, to get their living by ſome means or other wherever they could find one. Theſe exiles took to wandering into the neighbouring country of Egypt, with the inhabitants of which they were naturally connected through their Egyptian primogenetrix Hagar the mother of Iſhmael. Thus the African ſhore of the Red-ſea became over-run by Arabian Nomades as well as the Aſiatic; and on both coaſts

coaſts we find their deſcendants at this day following the predatory lives of their forefathers under the appellation of Buddoos, and removing their tents from place to place like the former generations of Kedar. People living in this manner are in a conſtant ſtate of readineſs for taking flight whenever famines urge, or invaders harraſs them; and, the irreſiſtable propenſity that, according to the ordination of heaven, they are born with, renders wandering to diſtant countries agreeable to them. In the latter part of the 14th century and in the beginning of the 15th, the two Egypts and Aſia Minor were part of the theatre of war during the conteſt between the tremendous Tamerlane and the Turkiſh monarch Bajazet the Firſt, which conteſt, on the death of the ferocious Bajazet, was ſucceeded in the ſame region by another between his ſons for the ſovereignty of Aſiatic Turkey; and, as if theſe dreadful conflicts on the ſurface convulſed the earth to its innermoſt receſſes, thoſe parts were at the ſame period afflicted with repeated ſevere earthquakes, that aggravated the general deſolation. Whilſt the neighbourhood of the Red-ſea was in this deplorable ſituation, the Gipſies made their firſt appearance in Europe, which was in the year 1417, (or a year or two before,) and conſidering the then ſtate of Aſia Minor, and the two Egypts, I incline myſelf to ſuppoſe that the Gipſies were a migration of Arabian Nomades rather than of Suders driven from India by Timur Beg; and this opinion is ſtrengthened by conſidering how much nearer Arabia and Egypt are to Europe than Hindoſtan; and of courſe how much more readily and privately (for the *paſſage* of the migrators ſeems through the confuſion of the times to have eſcaped obſervation) a body of people could make their way into Europe immediately from the iſthmus of Suez, or from Aſiatic Turkey, than through the kingdom of Perſia, and other dominions lying between Hindoſtan and Egypt. Another migration of wild human beings from the Eaſt into the European quarter of the globe, took place in the beginning of the 16th century, when Egypt was invaded by Solymus the Great; and this hoſt being led by a man named Zingancus, their offspring are at this time called Zinganees after him, and wander about European Turkey, and the ſtates contiguous. Theſe Zinganees are in every reſpect ſo ſimilar to the Gipſies, that not a doubt can exiſt of their having originated from the ſame parts. The unfortunate countries circumjacent to the Red-ſea ſeem ever doomed to be the ſcene of ambitious contentions. Soon again will blood moiſten their burning ſands; and that before the natives have recovered the diſtreſs they have lately undergone, from contending Europeans adjourning conflicts to their ſhore, that they had no concern in. Perhaps this ſucceſſion of harraſſing events may occaſion the beginning of this century to be marked like the commencements of two former ones, with an emigration of Gipſies into our part of the world.

A Southern Faunist.

Vol. LXXI. p. 1069. col. 2. line 11. for Mr. *Porter*, read Mr. *Breton*.

Mr. Urban, *April* 9.

THE memory of the celebrated Earl of Cheſterfield has been ſubject to much obloquy, on account of the ſuppoſed immoral tendency of his Letters to his Son. There are, it muſt be confeſſed, ſome paſſages in theſe Letters which cannot be well defended; but, viewing the noble writer's private and public character with a candid eye, and making ſome allowances for the frailties of humanity, it will, I imagine, appear that he had but few equals in the peerage of the laſt century. His liberal and enlightened policy when Viceroy of Ireland gained the entire con-

confidence of that divided people; and in a few years quieted jealousies and distractions which had been fostered for ages. As a minister and as a man, he was never known to falsify his word, or break a promise. To promote men of integrity and worth, he conceived a duty well befitting his high rank and station in life. An obligation from such a mind, conferred with promptitude, with delicacy, became doubly valuable, and excited more than mere gratitude. The kind, and peculiarly happy manner in which he even refused those who solicited his favours, never failed to impress them with the highest respect and veneration. Having found the following original letter among the papers of a deceased friend, it may in some degree elucidate this latter point; and I transmit it to you, confident that you will, with me, think it worthy a place in a Miscellany which has ever been sacredly devoted to talents and to genius. VERAX.

"SIR, *Blackheath, Aug.* 9, 1756.

"I received the favour of yours of the 6th, with one inclosed from my old and worthy friend your father. Had I the least interest at Court, especially in military matters, upon my word I should not exert it so readily and chearfully in favour of any body as of yourself. But as the next best thing to serving you is, not to deceive you, I must tell you with great truth that I could as soon procure you a bishoprick as a company of foot. It is now nine years since I left Court with a firm resolution of retirement for the rest of my life; my subsequent deafness and ill-health turned that choice into necessity. I have entirely forgot courts, and they have forgot me at least as much. They are not apt to lavish away their favours where they expect no return; and from me, I am sure, they can expect none.

"I still am, and have been for these last eight months, in so miserable and declining a state of health, more particularly with giddinesses in my head, that writing is very painful to me; I must, therefore, beg of you to excuse me to your father for not answering his letter separately, and that this of mine may be addressed equally to both. I have from time to time received so many marks of his kind remembrance, and I know and esteem his merit so well, that I assure you, it is with great concern, that I am so infinitesimally his, and your most faithful humble servant,

"CHESTERFIELD."

"To John Augustin Ievers, esq. Lieutenant in his Majesty's 30th Regiment of foot, in the Camp at Chatham."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 30.

AS W. B. appears so anxious to gain every point of information respecting the late Dr. Chelsum, I am induced to take up my pen just to state what I knew of him myself. I believe his birth, parentage, and education, to be faithfully related by E. D. His father was buried in the cloister of Westminster abbey, with the following inscription on a flat stone, by his friend Mr. Bourne, which covered likewise a younger child:

"So earth to earth, so dust to dust descends,
And where mortality begins, it ends."

From the foundation of Bishop Williams at Westminster school, on which there are four pupils, he went off to St. John's college, Cambridge, to pursue the benefit thereof; but he did not continue a considerable time in this situation, being presented with a studentship at Christ Church Oxford, by Dr. Freind, one of the canons, and was admitted to that degree in arts which he had taken at Cambridge. From this period he resided principally at Oxford for many years, and proceeded in his degrees; but I very much doubt his having ever been one of the ushers at Westminster school. His mother, with the assistance of a maiden sister whose name was Ward, kept a boarding house upon a small scale in North-street, near St. John's church; and I verily believe he made her life as comfortable as it was in his power to do, both before and after her removal into Hampshire, by pecuniary assistance and personal attention. What his

his preferments were I know not, except the rectory of Droxford from Bp. North, to whom he was a chaplain. I loſt ſight of him for ſome years after this, but at no time could his health be ſaid to be good; and I am a ſtranger to the particulars of the latter part of his life. He was generally called a good ſcholar, and publiſhed ſeveral fugitive pieces; but even in his early years he did not appear of a pleaſant ſocial diſpoſition; his manners were ſtiff and formal, ſeldom having a ſmile on his countenance, and his turn of mind more than ſerious and grave, it was very much bordering on the ſaturnine. On the whole he muſt be conſidered of an inoffenſive character, rather than a man of public utility.

Yours, &c. X.

*** Dr. Chelſum was the firſt who publicly noticed Mr. Gibbon's unfairneſs and infidelity, in a Sermon which he preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, after the firſt part of the obnoxious hiſtory made its appearance. Whether the ſermon was printed as it was delivered from the pulpit, or formed the ſubſtance of the remarks which the Doctor a ſhort time after publiſhed on the ſubject, is not certain. He was often chearful, but perhaps as often grave and ſolemn, and ſaid but little. He has often been ſeen more grave and ſilent than might be wiſhed, but ſhewed none of the ſigns of *approaching* towards *gaiety* alluded to by E. D. p. 102, that even a Stoic would condemn. The fault or defect of his writings was ſaid to be a ſtiffneſs and want of animation; which the wags compared to a conſtitutional infirmity, to which he was ſubject. His heir is a firſt couſin, a worthy apothecary, retired from buſineſs, at Banbury, but ſucceeded by his younger ſon William. His elder ſon, John, once curate of Middleton Cheney, is now preferred to a living near Wincheſter. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

PERMIT me to inform my friends who are zealous in the ſtudy of Antiquity though their names are not regiſtered as profeſſed Antiquaries, and the publick, that the famous tapeſtries late in the Prince's and Painted Chambers, Weſtminſter, about to be publiſhed by me, gives the cuſtoms and manners of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in every degree of buildings, habits civil and religious; all kinds of armours, offenſive and defenſive weapons, banners, capariſons for horſes, and an infinity of other particulars that cannot be enumerated in this addreſs. For a deſcription of theſe tapeſtries, by your friend "An Architect," I refer them for preſent information to vol. LXX. p. 423. And further I have juſt received ſome curious communications relative to the changes which have taken place in the above chambers, and ſhall introduce them in addition to my already propoſed information on that head.

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

*** J. C. informs his friends, that he, for want of ſufficient leiſure, is obliged to delay his farther account of DURHAM CATHEDRAL until the next month.

Mr. URBAN, *Conduit-ſt. Hanover-ſq. April* 26.

I DO myſelf the pleaſure of communicating to you the diſcovery of another new planet, by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 28th of March laſt. It is ſituated extremely near to the place which the Ceres is noted to have been in, on the little configuration of ſtars printed in your Magazine for that month. It is inviſible to my naked eye, but evident through a night-glaſs; and, with a magnifying power of 100 times, on a good teleſcope, appears of a ſenſible magnitude, but of a feeble, pale, red light. I think it leſs bright than the Ceres, although the laſt admits no diſc, with any magni-

magnifying power I can uſe. It is at preſent about as far again from the Sun as we are. The Ceres is nearly three times as far from the Sun as ourſelves, and Mars about once and a half. The Ceres is very near to the ſtar Beta, in the Lion's Tail. W. WALKER,

Lecturer on the Eidouranion.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

I HAVE waited with ſome anxiety for an anſwer to the inquiry of "CESTRIENSIS," p. 1178 of your laſt volume; glad as I am at the ſame time to hear, that if Mr. Latham ſhould feel himſelf obliged to relinquiſh his deſign, another may be found to take up the ſubject,

"Qui res Ceſtrenſes longum diffundat in ævum."

"A Collector of Biography, who requeſts information reſpecting T. Churchyard, the poet," (in your laſt vol. p. 1104.), may conſult Tanner's Bibliotheca; Fuller's Worthies, iii. 9; Strype's Grindal, pp. 138, 141; and the firſt volume of Wood's Athenæ; who, beſides the places to which the index refers, mentions him alſo in col. 181, 282, 334. Philips mentions him, and only mentions him, in his Theatrum Poetarum. In Herbert's edition of Ames's Typography, p. 1860, are given the titles of Churchyard's works, in his own words. One of them is, "The Booke of the Earthquake, to the good Deane of Paules," (1580). If any of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine can tell in what public or private collection this "Warning to the wife," (as it was called), on occaſion of the famous earthquake, 1580, may be found, it will greatly oblige your preſent correſpondent; who alſo wiſhes to make the ſame inquiry concerning "The true Church of God," tranſlated from the French, by William Phiſton, dedicated "To the worthie and right worſhipfull M. A. Nowell, Deane of Paules," (Ames, p. 1063.); and concerning, "the learned Clerke, Nicholas Hemminge, on St. James," tranſlated by William Gace, and dedicated to the ſame right worſhipful Dean, (Ames, p. 1106.) For the full title of Churchyard's "Warning," ſee ibid. p. 891.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

AS I do not recollect ſeeing any communications in your pages tending to elucidate the enquiries made by *Lincolnienſis*, vol LIX. p. 202. reſpecting the Lincolnſhire names of places mentioned in Domeſday Book, I am induced to ſend you the following conjectures, in hopes that thoſe places I have not been ſucceſsful in, ſome perſon more converſant on the ſubject may take the trouble of ſetting me right, and perhaps of farther inveſtigating the reſt. C.

Adewell—Hollywell in Caſtle Bytham p. Belt' Wap'.

Adulvebi—Audleby in Caiſtor.

Areſbi—Reveſby in Stainton p. Wrag' Wap'.

Aſedibi—Aſeby, alias Hazeby, in Hather p. Winn' Wap'.

Asebi—Aiſby in Great Corringham, in Corr' Wap'.

Branzuie—Branſton, in Lincoln Liberties.

Burgelai—Burghley on the Hill, Com' Rutland.

Burgrede—Burgh on Bane, Wrag' Wap'.

Caldecote—Caldecott, Com' Rutland.

Ceila—Chale, an hamlet, partly in Goſberton and part in Surfleet, Wap'. Kirt' Holland.

Cheneide—Kerby in Well' Wap'.

Coteland—Moreland, by Carlton, Booth' Wap'.

Coveneby—Coneſby in Weſt Halton p. Man' Wap'.

Donetorp—There is Dunthorp in South Elkington, p. but this place it ſeems was in the Soke of Grantham, perhaps Towthorp in Belton.

Endretorp—Habertoft, or Haberthorp, in Willoughby p. Calc' Wap.

Eſnelent—Snelland, Wrag' Wap'.

Hardetorp—Hogſthorp, in South Elkington

Elkington p. Calc' Wap'.

Haroldeſtorp—Haſtorp in Willoughby p. Calc' Wap'.

Hedebi—Headby by the Trent, Man' Wap'.

Hubaldeſtorp—Althorpe, alias Abthorpe, Man' Wap'.

Humendone—Hunden in Caiſtor.

Leresbi—Ewerby, near Sleaford.

Lopeham—Heapham in the Soke of Kirton Lind'.

Overtune } —Overton, Com. Rut-
Ouretone } land.

Scaltorp—Scawthorp in Corr' Wap'.

Steveninge—Steeping by Bolinbroke.

Stigandebi—Steanby in Belt' Wap

Tatebi—Tetney in Brad' Wap'.

Toudebi—Toothby in Alford.

Turlai—Fowlenby in Rand p. Wrag' Wap'.

Watretone—Waterton in Luddington p. in Man' Wap'.

Wichingedene—Wiſſendine, Com. Rutland. C.

Mr. Urban, *April* 7.

BE pleaſed to inform your correſpondent, p. 39, that Thomas Salmon, Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, was born in the pariſh of Milton Abbot, Devonſhire, of which his father was vicar, A. D. 1715. I know not where he had his ſchool education; but he was a member of the Univerſity of Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.D. He was vicar of Taviſtock, and alſo of Whitchurch, both in the county of Devon; and on the appointment of the late Duke of Bedford to the viceroyſhip of Ireland, he went with him as chaplain, and ſoon after was promoted to the ſee of Ferns. He enjoyed this dignity but a very ſhort time, for on his return to England to ſettle his affairs, he fell into a weak ſtate of health, and died at the vicarage houſe of Whitchurch. He was author of the ſermons noticed in your note, and his father (William Salmon) lived in Bedfordſhire before his promotion to the vicarage of Milton Abbott: it ſeems probable that he was the perſon who publiſhed the diſcourſe on Baptiſm in the year 1701. The Biſhop married Frances, ſiſter, and afterwards heireſs of William Spry, eſq. of Knote, near Taviſtock, by whom he had four children, Catharine, Elizabeth, Margaret, and William, all of whom are dead without iſſue excepting Margaret, who married Henry Brackford, eſq. of Taviſtock, by whom ſhe has a large family. A. B.

Mr. Urban, *April* 22.

I THINK you will agree with me, that thoſe exerciſes and diverſions which have a tendency to ſtrengthen the body, and give a manly and courageous turn to the mind, cannot be too much varied, in the inſtance of boys. Among the Ancients, they conſtituted a main part of what they underſtood by the word Education. In all the large ſchools throughout the kingdom, there are ſeveral diverſions of this ſort, ſuch as foot-ball, cricket, fencing; and to theſe has (very properly) been added of late years the military exerciſe. I ſhould like to ſee the antient practice of throwing the ſpear, or javelin, and parrying, or defending with a large ſhield, introduced among them. In this mode of exerciſe, both arms are alternately employed; whereby the cheſt is duly expanded, and the attention is kept alive by the neceſſity of watching the antagoniſt's throw, in order to ward off his ſpear. Thus a keenneſs of ſight, and a dexterity of action are inſenſibly acquired; and the whole conſtitution of body and mind is brought into play. The bow and arrow is a dangerous exerciſe among boys; nor does it afford ſuch ſcope for action as the game of jaculation.

We could wiſh to ſee ſome ſpecimens of ſhields and javelings, ſuited to the different ages and ſtrength of boys, in the toyſhops of the metropolis. Gymnastes.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *W. H. Jan.* 1802.

THE incloſed (*Pl. II. fig.* 1,) is a correct drawing of the cover, or upper ſtone of a ſtone coffin dug up about a year ago, cloſe to the foundation of the rectorial church of Wycliffe, near Greta Bridge, Yorkſhire.

The coffin, when lately found, in removing the rubbiſh, was empty, and in a mutilated ſtate, which circumſtance leads to ſuppoſe, that it had been opened previouſly to this diſcovery.

The rectorial church of Wycliffe is of very antient date, ſituated on the banks of the Tees, which divides Yorkſhire from the county palatine of Durham, and ſtands at the foot of the terrace of Wycliffe Hall, (the ſeat and reſidence of Francis Sheldon, eſq.)

My wiſh is, that ſome of your ingenious and learned correſpondents may think it worth their trouble to explain the inſcription and the *ſhears*, and aſcertain the date of this ſepulchral monument.

The letters are inciſed; and many of them to this day remain filled with lead. The *ſhears*, and ornamental part of the head of the ſtone, are raiſed, and of beautiful workmanſhip.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TEES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Jan.* 21.

I HAVE taken the liberty of ſending you the following letter from my ſon, in hopes of gaining ſome farther illuſtration of the ſubject. Whether my conjecture is right I am uncertain; though there ſeems to be a probability in its favour. I do not find, however, more than one priory of nuns in the county of Derby; which was at King's Mead, near Derby, founded about 1160. Had Dr. Pegge been living, he could probably have thrown light upon the ſubject; as he lived in the neighbourhood.

The mention of his name naturally reminds me of the honour which Mr. Nichols has lately done his memory, in the publication of his Hiſtory of Beauchief Abbey; which, though it may be ſaid to be in a great meaſure local, and therefore not generally intereſting; yet, beſides correcting ſome erroneous paſſages in hiſtory, it contains ſo many references to the cuſtoms and manners of antient times, and ſo many circumſtances relative to families and places connected with the Abbey, as render it peculiarly informing and entertaining. It is printed too with wonderful accuracy; and is accompanied with many good plates, (ſeveral of them from drawings taken purpoſely for the work by Mr. Malcolm), and a good index; which altogether ſhew Mr. Nichols's great regard for his old friend, who I know thought very highly of him.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. GOODWIN, Jun. to his FATHER.

Dear Sir,

I SEND you a rough draught of a curious monumental ſtone, accidentally diſcovered in Brampton church *, by the pavement being taken up for the purpoſe of making a vault. It is about a foot below the floor of the church. The inſcription upon it I read thus: "Hic jacet Matilda le Cave; orate pro anima ejus: pater nobilis." From the veil over the face, it is conjectured, that the perſon interred was a nun †. There is no date upon the ſtone. I cannot vouch for the correctneſs of the repreſentation I have ſent you, as it is only a copy from one in Mr. Field's poſſeſſion: the inſcription I believe is pretty accurate. E. GOODWIN, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

THIS antique bottle or vaſe, (*fig.* 3, 4), of a coarſe, white, earthen ware, was uſed by the Greek Chriſtians, for the purpoſe of containing the oil for extreme unction. The Greek inſcription ſeems to be ΜΗΜΑ ‡ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ; and on the other ſide is a human figure between two dolphins.

It was found at a conſiderable depth in the ground, near Pompey's pillar, by ſome ſoldiers of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, who were accidentally digging there. The drawing annexed is exactly *half* the ſize of the bottle; which is flat, without any foot, and in its perfect ſtate had two handles.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

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* About three miles Weſt from Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire.

† There ſeems no reaſon for ſuppoſing this lady was a *religious*; the veil and wimple being the female habit of the time, about the 13th or 14th century. The croſs at the left corner is only the uſual affix to theſe kind of epitaphs; and the concluding words are, *Pater Noſter*. Were the *Caves* an antient or conſiderable family in Derbyſhire? EDIT.

‡ Perhaps MNHMA; *q. d.* a memorial of the Holy One, *i. e.* Jeſus Chriſt.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 14.

I SEND you an account of a debate that paſſed at the laſt monthly meeting of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, which may be intereſting to many of your readers.

The Biſhop of Oxford propoſed a motion to this effect:

"That no notes ſhould in future be added to ſermons, preached at the anniverſary meeting of the charity children at St. Paul's, but ſuch as [illegible] reference to Scripture."

His Lordſhip ſaid, "he did not wiſh to enter upon what had paſſed; but it was certain that the miſchief which had ariſen from certain notes annexed to ſuch diſcourſes, induced him to bring forward his motion. A charge had been made in a note to a late Sermon, which, though it received not the ſanction of the Board, was circulated by its direction, and had reduced it (to ſay the leaſt) to a very aukward dilemma, ſince it had not been conſiſtent with its ſtanding rules and regulations to give the ſame advantageous diſperſion to the notice of the Anſwer which it had given to the attack *."

After theſe obſervations from the Biſhop of Oxford, the meeting, which was very numerous, was ſilent for ſome time; and the Biſhop of Rocheſter, as chairman, was about to put the queſtion; when Mr. Gifford roſe to ſay, "he thought the motion nugatory. Dr. Rennell's animadverſions on the preſent mode of education were not to be found in the note, more than in the text of his ſermon; and any Preacher would be able to expreſs thoſe ſentiments in the body of the Diſcourſe, which he was forbidden to advance in the margin."

This encouraged Mr. Finch to declare his intention to vote againſt the motion. He judged it unreaſonable, improper, and uſeleſs. No gentleman, he thought, would be willing to preach the ſermon at St. Paul's, ſo ſhackled as the Biſhop of Oxford would have him. Neither did he think the introduction of ſuch notes as Dr. R. and the Biſhop of Meath had added to their diſcourſes at all to be diſapproved. He conſidered the Society rightly employed in promoting the diffuſion of religious knowledge as extenſively as poſſible; and this Dr. R. a member of it, had endeavoured to do. He diſcovered no heterodoxy in Dr. R's note, nor any thing that was not becoming, and likely to do good. He hinted that the reform in the Univerſity of Oxford, in the examination for the degree of A. B. in which the greateſt attention is now paid to proficiency in religious knowledge, might be owing to Dr. R's remarks.

Here Mr. Finch was interrupted by the Biſhop of Oxford, who denied that Dr. R. had been in the remoteſt degree the occaſion of the new regulation at Oxford, where an old ſtatute had only been put into force *.

Mr. Finch ſaid, he knew of ſchools where Chriſtian inſtruction, before neglected, had been diligently afforded in conſequence of Dr. R's complaint.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter called upon Mr. Finch to name the ſchools he alluded to. This Mr. Finch refuſed to do. The Biſhop ſaid, it was abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould name them; if he did not, his aſſertion did not deſerve to be credited.

Somebody, in anſwer to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, obſerved, that Mr. Finch had an undoubted right thus to ſpeak in general terms of thoſe whom he might not be at liberty to particularize.

The Biſhop of Oxford roſe again, and ſaid, "He did not perceive that any thing of conſequence had been urged againſt his motion." He complained much of "the injuſtice of circulating Dr. R's and the Biſhop of Meath's accuſation, without Dr. V's notice of an anſwer. To call the note containing that accuſation *becoming*, was extraordinary indeed. Mr. Finch," ſaid his Lordſhip, "has obſerved too, that no heterodoxy was diſſeminated in it. No; but ſomething very nearly as bad,

* Here it may be neceſſary to inform thoſe who do not attend the meetings in Bartlett's Buildings, that when the Biſhop of Meath repeated Dr. Rennell's charge reſpecting the neglect at public ſeminaries, in his Lordſhip's ſermon at St Paul's, Dr. Vincent requeſted leave to put an advertiſement of his *Defence of public Education* into the packets diſperſed by the Society, containing the annual ſermon, &c. This the Board refuſed to grant, as they thought they might be conſidered, if acceding to Dr. V's wiſhes, as parties in the diſpute.

* His Lordſhip might have been aſked, Did Dr. R's remarks in no degree cauſe the leading members of the Univerſity of Oxford to revive the obſervance of this ſtatute?

bad, falſehood, has been diſperſed in it; which, if not *Heterodoxy*, is *Immorality*.

Here the Biſhop of Rocheſter roſe. "I was in hopes," began his Lordſhip, "this queſtion would not have been diſcuſſed; but, ſince ſo much has been ſaid upon it, I ſhall trouble you, gentlemen, with my ſentiments, and freely expreſs what I think of the attention paid to Chriſtian knowledge in our public ſeminaries, and the ſtep which the Society has taken in refuſing Dr. Vincent the liberty of ſending his notice of a defence of public education to all who may have been prejudiced by the reflections caſt upon it in ſome late publications, if *ſuch* publications can have produced any effect. I am in the habit of ſpeaking my mind, and of the charge in queſtion have no heſitation in ſaying, that it is a groſs and foul calumny. To aſſert that religious education is neglected as *contemptuouſly* and *ſyſtematically* in this country, as in the French inſtitute, is (I repeat it) to utter a groſs and infamous calumny. And this I will maintain; whether the aſſertion proceed from an orator in ſatin and lawn, or in humbler cloth. Had the Biſhop of Meath alone lamented this contemptuous and ſyſtematic neglect, I ſhould have imputed it to his ignorance of the plans purſued in our public ſeminaries, but with thoſe plans Dr. R. cannot be ſuppoſed to be unacquainted. He was brought up at Eton, and, heatheniſh as the place is, has a ſon there now. He has glaringly miſrepreſented the ſyſtem of public education. As at the head of Weſtminſter ſchool, I may be allowed to know that the neglect complained of does not exiſt there. How, indeed, is it poſſible that it ſhould exiſt? The ſtatutes of the ſchool, not the maſters, direct the ſtudies of the boys. People talk of public ſchools without knowing what they mean. A ſchool is not a public one becauſe there are a great many boys at it. Public ſchools are ſchools under public regulations, regulations to which the maſters have only to conform. With regard to the books generally read in ſchools, which have been called dangerous, to the great diſturbance of ſome good old ladies, whoſe ſons may be ſtudying them; what better book, I would aſk, can be put into the hands of boys?—There are no improper ſentiments to be found in them. On the contrary, they inculcate the immutable principles of morality, and teach nothing but what is profitable. The Latin play acted at Chriſtmas, which has been deemed ſo fatal an exerciſe for the Weſtminſter boys *, is ordered by the ſtatutes; which, indeed, direct alſo, that an Engliſh play be performed by the choriſters †. I can imagine no harm in ſuch exerciſes. The ſtories about looſe women waiting to entrap boys whoſe paſſions have been inflamed by the parts they have acted, and the immodeſt language they have repeated or heard, are quite unfounded. I am ſure no women attend thoſe repreſentations but the boys mothers, aunts, and grandmothers, and thoſe whom they have no wiſh to ſee. The vice acquired at ſchool is not learnt in public, but private ſchools, where boys, for many years ſhut up in bandboxes, commit every ſort of folly when they are ſent to the univerſity, or come into life. No reaſonable and candid man, at all acquainted with public ſchools, can complain of the management of them. Experience proves that they are well conducted. Where were the great men bred who have been the ornaments of the country? Where was Barrow, where was Tillotſon, where was Uſher, educated? At theſe ſchools, and under Pagan teachers? I ſhall now think myſelf," continued his Lordſhip, "fully juſtified in reprobating the conduct of this Society in ſuffering Dr. R's and the Biſhop of Meath's charge to be circulated without Dr. V's declaration of his intention to anſwer it. This was clearly the moſt flagrant piece of injuſtice."

The Biſhop, who had throughout expreſſed himſelf rather violently, ſeemed here particularly angry. *Order! Order!* ſounded from every part of the room; and Mr. Gifford obſerved, he felt himſelf imperiouſly called upon to ſay that what his Lordſhip had advanced was quite out of order. His Lordſhip belonged to the Society, and might have attended the meeting at which it was determined Dr. Vincent's note could not be diſperſed by the direction of the board. "I have

* See the Anti-Jacobin Review, two or three months back.

† Here his Lordſhip appeared rather to commit himſelf; for, if the ſtatutes can be broken through in one inſtance (as in the caſe of the Engliſh play), they may in another,

a great

a great reſpect for Prelacy," ſaid Mr. Gifford, "and a proper reſpect for your Lordſhip, but a much higher reſpect for the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, one of the decrees of which I will not ſilently hear called unjuſt." The Biſhop ſaid, "he ſhould offer nothing more on that ſubject;" and, after a very few words, ſat down.

The queſtion was then put, and the greateſt ſhow of hands appeared in favour of the Biſhop of Oxford's motion. A ballot was demanded; but the chairman, and ſome others, ſaid it was not aſked for in time; and refuſed to grant it. "Why," aſked the Biſhop of Rocheſter, "was not a ballot required ſooner?" "It was demanded," anſwered a member, "within a minute after your Lordſhip declared the hands to be in favour of the motion." "If it was," ſaid the Biſhop, "it was deſired in a voice that nobody could hear." "Remember," obſerved Mr. Gifford, "every body is not bleſſed with the ſtrength of lungs your Lordſhip poſſeſſes."

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have given you a very impartial account of a debate that afforded conſiderable amuſement to many of thoſe who heard it. I am ſure, I ſend it you with no wiſh to widen the breach between the Maſter of the Temple and the Weſtminſter men. This, I apprehend, it can have no tendency to do, as Dr. Rennell has doubtleſs been long ago informed of all that paſſed at the laſt monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge. I will fairly tell you why I have taken the trouble to commit to paper what I now offer you, to provoke the farther diſcuſſion of a ſubject, which I think cannot be diſcuſſed without advantage. I am, Mr. Urban, Your humble ſervant.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLVII.

THIS Miſcellany, ever willing to farther the general inſtruction and happineſs of its readers, admits with an impartial hand the ideas of each candidate for literary favour: but ſurely thoſe who come forward as the protectors of our National Antiquities, fulfil the purpoſe of Mr. Urban's publication, more than thoſe ſpirits who ſeek to traduce their moſt ineſtimable properties, thereby undermining the very foundation on which our friend's ſyſtem is ſupported, the illuſtration and welfare of the Antiquities of this country. Shall men, therefore, who have imbibed the rancorous ſeeds of profeſſional revolt from their ſovereign art at home, and who by travelled contaminations have hardened their diſſevered taſtes, come to decree the fate of our antient architecture, as barbarous, and deſerving of extinction? Forbid it every impulſe! that we our country's true ſons of Antiquity muſt ever know when the majeſty of its cauſe is thus threatened and conſpired againſt! Have then theſe hoſtile profeſſionaliſts (or architectural amateurs) in countleſs days, in every ſeaſon, time, and place, ſurveyed, meaſured, and drawn, from our antient works? Have they thus prepared their minds to award the meed of juſt applauſe? Alas! they know them not; their feet are ſtrangers to each ſacred mound or defenſive bulwark; they ſtand forth only to calumniate the Engliſh, and to extol the Grecian architecture. But wherefore at this hour do they ſeek to give celebrity to this latter ſpecies, retiring as it were into total diſuſe, when the various new modes of work ſet up on every ſpot have nearly left its name a meer blank? It is now more than 30 years ſince the Grecian manner by true copy has bid adieu to common adoption, never to be revived but in the weak and ineffectual ſtruggles of dogmatical problems and dry theorems, and which cannot adminiſter either entertainment or ſatisfaction to the publick. Can the puſhing on our notice by continual repetitions the names of Vitruvius, Perrault, Baldus, Barbaro, Philander, Scamozza, &c. names which only hold a ſeat in the recollection of ſome profeſſionaliſts, bear down the brilliant titles of a Wilfred, Alfred, Henry III. Edward III. William of Wykeham, Sir Reginald Bray*, titles wound round the hearts of thoſe who are conſcious of their architectural, as well as warlike, civil, and religious, fame? We, therefore, who have "eyes to ſee, and ſouls to feel," the beauties of our antient works, which at every turn ſtand ready to encounter the admiring ſight, adviſe the giving up the vain attempt of ſome to tear out that intereſt theſe rocks of Art (however ſcoffed at, kicked at, and ſcarified by a deſperate ſet of inno-

* The famous architect of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſtminſter; and St. George's chapel, Windſor.

vators)

vators) have wrought in our inmoſt ſenſe, never to be eradicated. We alſo ſcorn at the ſame time the deſign ſet on foot by Theoriſts to fully and to blunt the edges of true deſcription and laudable reprehenſion, the keen arms of Antiquity's champion in me, who has advanced forward preparatory to the triumphant entry of thoſe Chriſtian defenders, who will cruſh on every ſide each Paganized hord of contaminators who may henceforward dare to ſtigmatize the antient Architecture of England.

As the purpoſe of theſe diſſertations are more important than to be waſted in direct anſwers to all little technical matters (picked out from different authors), and hackneyed references to "Goths and Saracens," I ſhall now proceed with my account of our antient ſtructures.

TINTERN ABBEY.

Firmly believing that in our monaſtic ſecluſions there were men pious, charitable, and humane, learned, and ſkilled in the Fine Arts (ſee their ſumptuous edifices, one inconteſtable proof at leaſt), induſtrious in the common tranſactions of the world, chearful of heart, content of mind, and free from diſſimulation, fear, or guile.—Thinking on theſe things as poſſible ſome ages gone, I gave into their impreſſions; and as I paſſed the rock-divided avenue leading towards this diſtinguiſhed pile, I looked with a ſort of ſecond ſight at every moſs-browed cave, or aged oak, as though I ſaw beneath their gloom the white-robed brethren's retiring ſhadows yet fleeting before my deſcending tread. They ſeemed to wave me on to the haunted fane, where round each relict doorway, window, arch, or tower, in airy windings or earthly proſtrations, they ſtill ſhewed me what remained of all that once was glorious. Thoſe voids where erſt had ſtood the cloiſters, domeſtic buildings, the North aile of the nave of the church, the groins, monuments, and altars, theſe viſionary forms to aid me in my ſtrict ſurvey filled up the lines in attitudes moſt intelligible, whereby I found that here a chapel once was ſituated, there a tomb, a braſs, or ſhrine, was placed in awful ſtate; in ſhort, no circumſtance was wanting to render me a true inſight into their moſt flouriſhing day. As reveries muſt give way to certainty, as day muſt ſubmit to night, ſo I ſaw inſenſibly fade on my memoranda all the accumulated ſtores on which I had ſo much counted.

In reality then, and in ſober mood, I began to ſketch my ſeveral views, and note my general remarks; and it was now I perceived *real* beings that thronged the veſtiges of St. Mary's hallowed aiſles. Without the portals, poor hoveled creatures demanded charity from caſual viſitations, which once was doled to their forefathers in daily gifts in order, lacking neither prayers or holy offices. Within the ſanctified ſpace, touriſtical perambulators, full of refined notions and high taſte, ſported off their ſeveral opinions by way of giving hints for the *improvement* of the natural defects and preſent condition of the edifice. One was for "uſing the hammer to advantage" in demoliſhing the pedimental finiſh at the Weſt front, as preſenting an appearance extremely ungraceful, although he could not but own it beſpoke the ſtrong character of all ſuch terminations. The mullions of the Weſt window, he alſo maintained, required a few judicious ſtrokes; its tracery was too perfect and formal, and wanted variety. Another remarked what a good effect reſulted from the North aile of the nave having been taken down; and he gave his vote for a like look-out on the South-ſide of this part of the church. As for the four grand arches in the centre, between the nave, tranſept, and choir, a grave and wiſe-looking perſonage declared, "that it was his unqualified ſentiments, that as four principal objects in one view are not conſonant with picturesque diſpoſition, and that three particularities gave the preciſe definition of true compoſition, he would recommend the arch next the choir to be deſtroyed immediately." Then a pert, aſſuming gentleman, full of learned quotations from Latin and Greek MSS. and from thoſe volumes which have inundated the world in praiſe and elucidation of Roman and Grecian architecture, and who, by his rapturous recitals of Italian maſters and Italian ſchools, I kenned was ſome profeſſionaliſt fraught with contempt for his own country's arts, and adoration for thoſe climes whoſe natives laugh at the dupes they make to fabricated antiques, and deſolated heaps of maſonry that cannot be diſcriminated. This accompliſhed ſquire thus ſaid, "That as the various arches within his view partook of the pointed manner, they had

not

not either elegance in their ſweeps, or truth in their centerings; and as an entire neglect of iron cramps to hold their materials together was moſt glaring, and that ſome "*ſuperſtitious charm*" alone ſuſtained the whole fabrick, a good knock-down blow from a ſixteen-pounder ſhould ſettle the whole buſineſe. Here," ſays he, "I would point my cannon, whoſe ball, glancing at the North aile of the choir, muſt ſoon level that reprehenſible upright; then ſmack take me out the famous column, as it is idly termed, in the middle of the Eaſt window, yet ſtanding in defiance of time or its perilous ſituation. This would I do in contempt of your "*Gothic*" workmanſhip, your "*barbarous*" founders, or the ſlights of modern panegyriſts in vindication of falſe taſte, and thoſe "*dark ages*" which gave ſuch "*rude*" * conſtructions birth." A hearty looking man, after peering round the limits of the church, propoſed that all the rubbiſh he there ſaw laying about of—of—(I muſt help him in the enumeration) ribs, of groins, their boſſes charged with foliage, ſhields of arms, baſſo-relievos, &c. tops of ſtone coffins, a ſtatue of a knight with "ſix" fingers on each hand, as authors ſet down, though, allowing for the folds of the ring armour, there are no more than the uſual number man owns to; part of a ſtatue of a religious, and another of the Virgin and child. He (his own phraſe again) would cart away to Piercefield, as helps to ſtrengthen the new encircling park wall there, which by ſuch aſſiſtance may ſtand till the whole demeſne acknowledges ſome new maſter. Though different concluſions in point of picturesque beauty had thus divided my ſelect company, yet they concurred to unite in admiration of the green mantling ivy covering the major part of the whole pile, as conſtituting Tintern's chief delight; notwithſtanding each eye plainly ſaw its ſapping devaſtations carrying on into the very core of each wall whereon it had incorporated and entailed its deſtructive vegetation.

Not ſo think every one; for a certain perſon had got from Briſtol men and ſcaffolding to cut down this ivy, that he, having moſt right ſo to do, might behold thoſe architectural features which had ſo long been hid under the leafy guiſe. Doubt, however, ariſing that the remedy might be worſe than the malady, it being hinted to him that labourers are not very tender in ſuch deſperate caſes, and that the curtailments might prepare the way for the downfall of the edifice; he very properly laid aſide his intended purpoſe.

The reſult of my ſurvey. There is very little more remaining of the cloiſters than the meer ſite; however, on the North ſide are remains of ſome grand vaulted ſtories. The Weſt front of the church regular, full of rich work, and in a good ſtate of preſervation, having ſuffered but ſuperficially in the wreck of dilapidation. We cannot ſay much of the South and Eaſt fronts, as they are entirely covered with ivy. The North front nearly deſtroyed. The remnant South ſide of the nave, tranſepts, and choir, bear their honours undiminiſhed, except the groins, which, it muſt be confeſſed, compriſed one third of their general deſign. The ſtyle of the architecture is in the Pointed manner, perfect in its ſeveral degrees, and ſublime in appropriate embelliſhments.

This Abbey-church, to artiſts who are ſkilled in taking views of our Antiquities, is conſidered by them as the chief model in the land for enriching their ſcenic knowledge, and enſuring pecuniary rewards from their well-ſelected imitations of its various parts.

I cannot but call to mind a recent inſtance of mortality, and its connection with handed-down events for more than two centuries paſt. It appears that the title of the Bedford family was never enjoyed by the immediate heir, or by immediate deſcent from father to ſon; and that ſome premature concluſion or other was ever attached to the noble name.

How much I give in impartial commendation to thoſe who ſeem to conſider Tintern abbey-church with all that reverential care which ſo well becomes them to evince! for it is not poſſible, at the preſent moment, that more care can be beſtowed on its ſtate than what we here bear witneſs to. Tintern's guardians then are worthy of the jewel they poſſeſs; as for others who may hold abbeys in their power, ſome may follow ſo laudable an example

* Cant words with the common herd of ſcribes who write on our antiquities.

ample. Thoſe who will not, have warning before them; therefore let them beware! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

P. S. My pleaſant friend M. N. p. 226, has left to my choice three names to take upon credit. I will in the preſent inſtance aſſume that of "*Carter*," that I may uſe a long whip to correct him once more for his miſquotations. He ſays, "and though *not* nurſed in the lap of Architecture," &c. he (meaning ſelf) neither wanted," &c. My expreſſion was, vol. LXXI. p. 909, "although to my readers it may appear by theſe eſſays that I *have* been nurſed in the lap of Architecture," &c. As for "*catch up*," M. N. may take to his own ſhare; and "*comical*" we will divide between us.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

I AM as little a friend to any thing like perſecution as your correſpondent *The True Churchman*; and think, with him, that our clergy *doing* their *duty* would be the beſt preventative of ſectaries. I agree with him too, that all conventicles are more ready to accommodate ſtrangers with ſeats, than the pew-openers in our churches are generally diſpoſed to do. Like him, I have ſometimes ſtrolled into different places of worſhip; and, ſome time ago, I went to the chapel which I gueſs he means. When I entered, about the uſual time of our morning church-ſervice, the reader was in the firſt leſſon; there were plenty of vacant benches, and I began to think I had been deceived in the accounts of the crowd uſually reſorting there; but they gradually kept coming in till the ſermon, when there were a multitude of *hearers*, in the literal ſenſe of the word, as no one round me had joined in any part of the worſhip, except the ſinging, but ſat with a ſtupid indifference, during every part of our ſervice that was performed, for many prayers were omitted, and even the Apoſtles Creed. Indeed, had the managers of the chapel wiſhed to excite a diguſt againſt our Liturgy, they could not have picked out a reader more capable of doing it. (He wore a ſurplice; but I hope he had not received ordination from any of our biſhops.) It formed a ſtriking contraſt to the curate of the neighbouring church, who is ſecond to none in reading prayers, either in devotion or propriety; and, excluſive of its being a religious ſervice, I ſhall ever eſteem hearing him either read or preach a *gratification*, though it is but ſeldom that I do indulge myſelf in that *gratification*, as I hold it every one's duty, particularly heads of families, to attend their own paſtor for example's ſake. Servants will naturally ſay, my maſter, or miſtreſs, do not like the *parſon*, and they ſure are better judges; inferiors in like manner will plead for the deſertion of their pariſh-church, when their ſuperiours do it; and perhaps will go to no worſhip at all. I do not pretend to ſay, that church-miniſters are never blameably deficient in *their* duty, though I hope and truſt it is ſeldomer than prejudiced people imagine. I have digreſſed a few ſteps from the chapel to pay this tribute to a clergyman, whom I admire in the deſk and pulpit: farther I have not the pleaſure of knowing him, nor ever interchanged any converſation with him. If he is warm, perhaps too warm againſt the ſectarians, let his zeal be pardoned in theſe lukewarm times; and let his "labour of love," in catechizing the poor children, entitle him to ſome conſideration. In that I have often heard him, and admired his judicious remarks, tenderneſs, and patience, with the lambs of his flock, (to ſay nothing of his expoſition for thoſe of more advanced years), and I heartily concur with him in wiſhing that good old practice was more generally revived. I hear it is adopted, in a neighbouring pariſh to his, with the improvement of *high* as well as *low* attending. May GOD bleſs this, and all endeavours for promoting true *evangelical practical piety!* To return to the chapel. When our Liturgy was finiſhed, the preacher aſcended the pulpit, and poured forth a prayer, which, however good, was unneceſſarily prolix; as every bleſſing it implored, and every evil it deprecated, had been implored, and deprecated before, in the prayers of the church; but *thoſe* I ſuppoſe were deemed a *form of words* of human compoſition, and *this* inſpiration, as they, who before kept the indecent poſture of *ſitting*, now *roſe*. Why do the managers admit our prayers at all, if they are not regarded as worſhip? Why let ſuch a mockery be carried on in a place dedicated to the Supreme Being? Or is it to *draw in* ſome of all ſorts? Why do not they preach to their followers to come in decent time, and not, by footſteps and clattering of doors, diſturb the

the really ſerious. This, if your correſpondent has viſited the Methodiſts chapels, he muſt frequently have obſerved. "Let every thing be done in order," is the command of the Apoſtle. I obſerved with ſatisfaction at the chapel a numerous Sunday-ſchool, which appeared under good regulation; for, alas! there are multitudes of uninſtructed ignorant poor children all round the metropolis, notwithſtanding every pariſh and diſtrict (almoſt) maintains a charity-ſchool. (The Middleſex Proteſtant ſchool I take no notice of here, becauſe the truſtees could not find a church to take them in, the room being with their own ſchools.) The charity-box for viſiting the ſick poor is another good work; and I heartily wiſh our Clergy would ſeek after ſuch diſtreſſed objects in their reſpective pariſhes, and not wait till they are ſent for. It is natural for the poor to think beſt of that perſuaſion who adminiſter comfort to them in affliction. I know in extenſive pariſhes it would be a difficult and heavy taſk; but ſome of the better ſort of the inhabitants might form a ſociety as the Diſſenters do, and take turns to viſit in allotted departments, in which the ladies might with great propriety take an active part; "the ſick room is their ſhining ſphere," (ſays an amiable writer); and to the ſick poor their tenderneſs might be *ſhiningly* diſplayed. By this means the burden would be conſiderably lightened; the real objects would be known; the poor would have encouragement held out to their honeſt induſtry; and a reſtraint to their intemperance and idleneſs, at leaſt in ſome degree. Yours, &c. E.

P. S. When I mentioned catechizing, I ſhould have added the gift of two handſome gilt bibles at the church (where it is ſo exemplarily performed) to the boy and girl who ſay their catechiſm beſt *. The rector adds ſome of an inferior kind; common-prayer-books; pſalters; and ſome other little uſeful books, according to their ſeveral merits, or proficiency in reading, ſo that no child goes without ſome little reward, if at all deſerving. It is a pretty and affecting ſight to ſee the diſtribution, and the expectant expreſſive countenances of the little circle gathered round their affectionate paſtor, who has an encouraging ſmile for ſome, and a yet more honouring commendation for the particular good behaviour of others. The laſt that I was preſent at, one little boy was ſo highly diſtinguiſhed as to be lifted out of the circle, and advanced to a ſeat on the ſame bench with the judge, whilſt the different prizes were awarded. What an enviable diſtinction! of which he may boaſt to his children in future.

* A ſimilar caſe is noticed at St. Bride's church, vol. LXIV. p. 562.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

HAVING long been a conſtant reader, both of your Miſcellany and of the Domeſtic Encyclopædia, I was not a little ſurprized at the aſſertion of your correſpondent, p. 218, that *Arquebuſade-water*, according to the work laſt mentioned, might be uſefully applied to *wounds*. Conſiſtently with truth and juſtice to the character of the Domeſtic Encyclopædia, which is not likely to be influenced by the deſultory remarks of *anonymous* writers, I requeſt you to inform your readers, that they will, under the article ARQUEBUSADE-WATER, find it expreſſly ſtated to have received this name from its efficacy in healing gunſhot-wounds; "though it is at preſent with more propriety applied to bruiſes; tumors ariſing from blows; and, particularly, from ſuggillated parts containing coagulated blood." Had your contributor reflected on the context of this paſſage, or only conſulted the article BRUISES, he would not have made an aſſertion, alike haſty and illiberal. Yours, &c. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 24.

IS X. Y. p. 100. perfectly accurate in deducing "Waltham Blacks," from "Waltham foreſt, in *Eſſex?*" They are mentioned by that very exact and intereſting writer, Mr. White, in his Hiſtory of Selborne, pp. 17, 18; and he evidently ſuppoſes, "Waltham Chaſe," in Hampſhire, to have been principally infeſted by them, though Wolmer-foreſt, and other places in the ſame county, ſuffered not a little by their formidable depredations. R. C.

*** A CONSTANT READER requeſts ſome account of the family of EURE, or EVERS. He finds, that William, the laſt Lord Evers, died a bachelor in 1706. Is the male line extinct in England? Which of the family firſt emigrated to Ireland? And at what period did he ſettle there?

Mr.

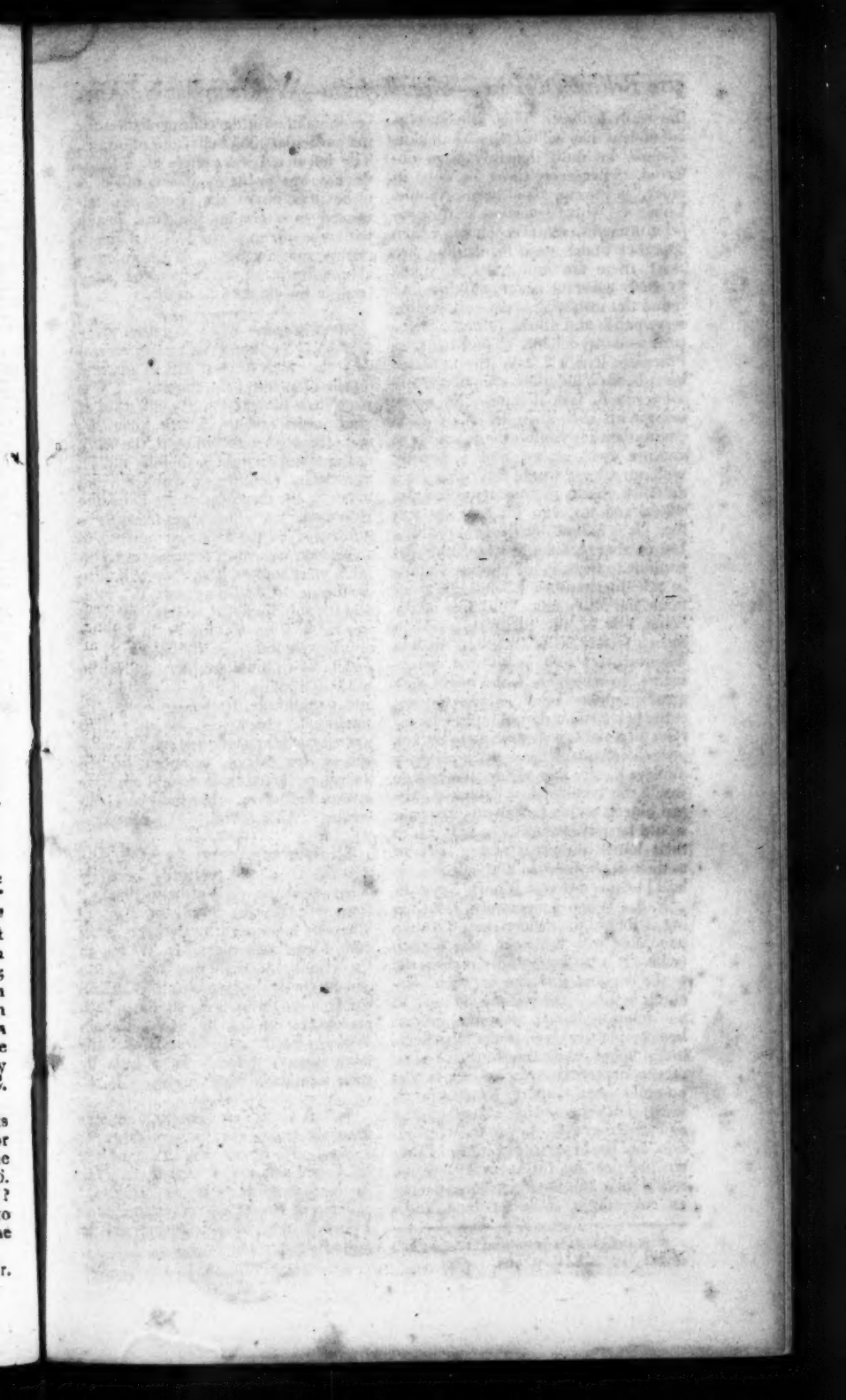

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Mr. URBAN, *April 5.*

THE following extracts from a Journal kept by a medical man, now dead, from the fifth of April, 1800, to the month of Auguſt, may afford ſome entertainment to your numerous ſcientific readers. AN OFFICER.

Thermometer.	Mocha.	
5 April	88°	wind SE
8 —	88	
9 —	87	
11 —	85	
12 —	85	
13 —	85	SW
14 —	87	SE
15 —	87	
16 —	87	SSE
17 —	89	S
18 —	87	S
19 —	86	N
20 —	85	NW
21 —	86	
22 —	87	W
23 —	87	variable
24 —	84	to 90° thunder
25 —	89	E
26 —	88	SE
27 —	87	S
28 —	89	S
29 —	90	S
30 —	94	N
1 May	98	S
2 —	92	SE
3 —	90	S
4 —	91	S
5 —	91	SE
6 —	92	SE
7 —	96	SE
8 —	93	SE
9 —	89	NW
10 —	90	N
11 —	90	Northerly
12 —	92	Northerly
13 —	90	variable
14 —	90	NW
15 —	90	NW
16 —	90	NW
17 —	92	NW
18 —	92	NW
19 —	91	W
20 —	92	W
21 —	98	S
22 —	92	W
23 —	92	W
24 —	92	N
25 —	92	N
26 —	92	N
27 —	92	N
28 —	94	S
29 —	97	W
30 —	95	N
31 —	93	N
1 June	94	N
2 —	93	N

April 8, 1800. At half paſt 6 P.M. a partial eclipſe of the Moon, which laſted two hours and a half. This circumſtance the Arabs were unacquainted with previous to its appearance; but they ſay ſome of the Brahmins, or higher orders of Banyans, can calculate eclipſes. After the eclipſe, the Banyans perform their ablutions, and give large quantities of bread for dogs and cats, and other pious uſes.

April 14. Met Monſ. Juſſon, a Dutchman, who was at Zanzibar laſt year in the Imaun of Muſcat's ſhip. He has aſſumed the dreſs of a Muſſulman, with a very reſpectable beard. He informs me, that, in leſs than two days after our departure from Zanzibar, two veſſels had arrived from the iſle of France with 10,000 dollars, to purchaſe ſlaves. Mr. Juſſon is employed as captain of a Mooriſh grab, which arrived from Bengal on the 9th with a cargo of rice, ſugar, and piece-goods. The veſſel is the property of the Imaun of Muſcat, who allows him a pay of 100 rupees per month.

April 22, wind Weſterly. Arrived a Mooriſh grab from the coaſt of Malabar. All the dobeys * were impriſoned on a charge of *crim. con.* with two Mooriſh women who were paſſengers from Bengal, and were uſually employed in making and painting ſtraw baſkets. Though it appeared on examination that only two of the dobeys had been intimate with the women, yet a fine of two dollars and a half per man was levied from the whole caſt †, as likely to prove more exemplary as well as productive. The women are likewiſe impriſoned, and muſt pay a fine of five dollars before they are liberated. Whatever juſtice or policy there may be in exacting a fine from the dobeys, I cannot help thinking the ladies caſe rather hard, as they were merely exerciſing the trade of baſket-making. Puniſhments in this country are moſtly pecuniary; even murder is pardoned on paying a fine of 15 or 20 dollars, according to the offender's circumſtances.

May 9, 1800, wind NW. thermometer 89°.

The Jews at Mocha are not permitted to live within the walls; they have about 50 houſes, or huts rather, on the outſide. Their numbers in all do not exceed 300. They are chiefly employed as ſilverſmiths in making trinkets, and as hawkers, to carry out goods for ſale, on which they are allowed a profit of one *per cent.* They ſometimes become Muſſulmen, and in that caſe are permitted to wear a turban, have a plurality of wives and concubines, and to purchaſe ſlaves, with the other privileges the Muſſulmen enjoy. The Jews take more pains in the education of their

* Dobey—a Mooriſh ſeaman. † Caſt, ſect.

		Thermometer.	Wind.
3	June	94	N
4	—	95	S
5	—	94	NW
6	—	93	W
7	—	92	NW
8	—	92	NW
9	—	92	
10	—	91	N
11	—	90	N
12	—	92	S
13	—	92	SW
14	—	92	NW
15	—	92	N
16	—	94	N
17	—	92	N
18	—	94	N
19	—	94	N
20	—	92	NW fog
21	—	92	NW
22	—	92	NW
23	—	92	W
24	—	92	W
25	—	94	W
26	—	94	NW
27	—	94	NW
28	—	94	NW
29	—	93	N hazy
30	—	92	N
1	July	93	N
2	—	87	N to W
3	—	93	SW to N
4	—	94	SW
5	—	93	NW
6	—	93	NW
7	—	91	NW
8	—	93	NW
9	—	93	NW
10	—	93	N
11	—	92	NWW
12	—	91	NW
13	—	92	NW
14	—	92	NW
15	—	92	SW
16	—	92	S
17	—	93	variable
18	—	93	Westerly
19	—	93	NW
20	—	93	NW
21	—	92	ditto
22	—	91	ditto
23	—	93	variable
24	—	93	W
25	—	95	S
26	—	95	variable
27	—	93	ditto
28	—	84	rain
29	—	92	NW
30	—	90	NW
31	—	85	W rain
1	August	80	SW
2	—	81	W rain

their children than the Arabs; they can all read and write Hebrew at an early age. As far as I can observe, their race is unmixed; their women never copulate either with the Arabs or blacks, which is the reason of the difference of colour, though inhabiting the same climate, and equally exposed to the scorching rays of a vertical sun. I could never implicitly adopt the opinion of Buffon, and other writers of Natural History, that the human species are all descended from one common stock, and that the difference of colour depends upon climate and mode of living. I am now perfectly convinced that this theory is erroneous. Buffon asserts, that the offspring of a white man and woman, by a residence near the Equator, would become gradually darker and darker, and that the twentieth generation would be perfectly black; and, *vice versa*, that the descendants of black parents, after a residence of twenty generations in the temperate climates, would become white. This I have fortunately been able to bring to the test of experience, and expose the fallacy of their reasoning.

The Jews have resided for more than 100 generations in the latitude of 13° ½ North of the Equator, where the heat is as intense as in any place on the surface of the whole globe, and no such change of colour has taken place. On the contrary, the Jewish children here are as white as the children born in Europe. From this I am led to conclude, that there must have been originally two distinct races of mankind, one white, the other black. Hagar, the slave-girl of Abraham, I conjecture to have been an Ethiopian, and consequently black. Ishmael, the son of Abraham by Hagar, is universally allowed to be the common ancestor of the Arabs. This may tend to explain in some measure why the children born of slave-girls, and almost black, enjoy the same privileges and inherit equally with the legitimate children born of their wives. A remarkable instance of which occurred not many years back on the demise of the Imaun. The eldest son, though born of a slave-girl, and almost black, succeeded to the government in preference to all the younger sons, though born of Arab women and legitimate wives. Now, the Jews are the descendants of Abraham also; Isaac, their progenitor, being the second son, born of Sarah his wife, Jewess, and probably, in point of complexion, not many shades fairer than those of the present age. A period of 3000 years has elapsed, and the Jews, though living in the same country, are still different from the Arabs in colour as well as features. Among the Arabs, girls marry at the early age of 12 or 14, and sometimes sooner. It is the custom of the bridegroom to make a present to the father of the bride of a certain sum of money, in proportion to his ability and rank, and situation of the parties; and when it happens that the father is not living, then the mother or relation under whose care the young lady is placed receives the present. It appears that the consent of the daughter is not absolutely necessary to the match. This day I observed a young girl, whose legs and arms were painted black, with yellow stripes up and down, which usually costs half a dollar, and is considered

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as highly ornamental. I was informed ſhe had been lately married. The bridegroom paid her mother 50 dollars for her conſent; but the match not being agreeable to the young lady, ſhe refuſed to complete her lover's happineſs; and, although five days had now elapſed, neither the importunity of the huſband nor threats of the mother had been able to prevail; ſhe continues inflexible, telling her mother "I don't like this man." The huſband is equally clamorous, demanding his 50 dollars, and offering to reſign all pretenſions to the lady. Indeed, I think his patience muſt have been put to a ſevere trial. The price of the ladies in this country is greatly enhanced by cloſe confinement, and the reſtraint they have been kept under. Thoſe who have never unveiled in the preſence of men, are not only conſidered as firſt-rate beauties, but have the reputation of being modeſt, chaſte, and good. On the contrary, ſecond-hand articles are diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms. A woman whoſe huſband is dead, or one who has ſeparated from her huſband by mutual conſent, may be obtained for the moderate ſum of three or four dollars. The nuptials of perſons in affluent circumſtances are celebrated with much pomp and ſplendour. The dinner and ſupper given on theſe occaſions frequently coſts the bridegroom 150 dollars, nearly 40l. ſterling; an immenſe ſum in this country, where the uſe of wines and fermented liquors is prohibited, and fruit as well as proviſions remarkably cheap. You may, perhaps, be enabled to form ſome idea of the number of viſitors who come to pay their compliments on the occaſion from the quantity of wax-candles collected, which have ſometimes been ſold for 100 dollars. It is the cuſtom for every gueſt to preſent the new-married pair with a wax-candle from two to three feet in length; and ſome bring three or four. I have not been able to learn the reaſon of this ſingular cuſtom, probably to lighten the temple of Hymen, and point out the road to happineſs. However that may be, the candles, ſoon after the ceremony is over, are converted into ready caſh, which reduces the expence of the marriage to 12 or 14 pounds.

The women of this country are ſeldom very prolific. There is an inſtance of a woman having nine children, which is conſidered as a very extraordinary occurrence; and this was among the redow, or peaſants. In the town they ſeldom have more than three or four. Both males and females are circumciſed on the eighth day. The operation is not performed by a ſaquir, or prieſt, but by a barber, who receives a quarter dollar for his trouble. The common application to the part, as well as to all other wounds, is powdered charcoal. The infamous practice of procuring abortion is known, and ſometimes practiſed, in Arabia. They have neither male nor female *accoucheurs* by profeſſion. Indeed, the warmth of the climate renders any aſſiſtance for the moſt part unneceſſary. Yet, on enquiry, I find that tedious and difficult labours ſometimes occur, and that there have been inſtances of a woman dying undelivered on the third day; but this, I apprehend, could only proceed from rickets at an early age occaſioning ſome deformity. There is a plant collected about Eve's tomb at Jedda by the ſaquirs, and ſold to the populace. It is called *Roſia Mariam*, or Mary's Cap; and an infuſion of it is highly commended for facilitating delivery. It is extremely inſipid, and perhaps is more indebted for its fame to credulity and ſuperſtition than to any real efficacy which it poſſeſſes. The tradition is this: "Our grandmother Eve, when near her latter end, ſelected this ſpot at Jedda, and ordered her remains to be depoſited there. She planted this plant with her own hands, and made known to her female deſcendants its wonderful efficacy in facilitating labour."

Though the ſmall-pox is frequently fatal in this country, the prejudice againſt inoculation is ſo great, that I imagine it will never be practiſed in Arabia. The Arabs think it impious to bring diſeaſes on themſelves. It is the province of God Almighty to inflict diſeaſes; and, if he thinks proper to ſhorten the period of their lives, all human efforts for their prolongation muſt prove vain and fruitleſs. Their religious ſcruples on this head are ſtrengthened by a firm belief in Predeſtination. They are fully perſuaded that no man can die before the appointed time. After the eruption of the ſmall-pox, they apply a decoction of ſaffron, ginger, turmeric, and the leaves of the kutt, to the whole ſurface of the body. They waſh with this three or four

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times, which they ſay accompliſhes the cure. Topical blood-letting is applied in a variety of caſes, in pains of the head, breaſt, and limbs. They uſe a ſmall knife inſtead of the ſcarificator, with the point of which they make eight or nine ſmall inciſions contiguous to each other, and then apply a piece of buffalo's hide to the part, which makes a powerful ſuction; and by this means they will take away a conſiderable quantity of blood. This operation is performed by the barber, whoſe charge is uſually three comaſſes; and for bleeding in the arm 15 comaſſes, or a quarter dollar. The lancet which they uſe is not unlike the Engliſh, but more ſpear-pointed, and for the moſt part ruſty. The barbers are the ſole operators; beſide which they ſhave, ſhampoe *, and draw teeth.

I met with ſeveral inſtances of herniæ, which they underſtand perfectly how to reduce, but have not the leaſt idea of preventing the deſcent of the inteſtines by a ſuſpenſory or truſs. In griping, teneſmus, colic, and diſorders in the inteſtines and viſcera, they apply the actual cautery; but for the moſt part without ſucceſs. I have ſeen ſome dreadful eſchars left where it has been applied to two or three different parts without affording the leaſt relief. They are but little acquainted with the uſe of mercury, though a certain diſeaſe is prevalent. The principal remedy employed for the cure of this complaint is the *coloquintida*, or bitter apple, which they call *handthul*. It grows in the vicinity of Mocha, where the water-melons are raiſed, and when green it reſembles the young melon ſo much as to be ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable, except by the taſte; but when ripe it is of a beautiful yellow colour, and extremely acrid and bitter; on drying it loſes more than three fourths of its weight. Diſeaſes of the bladder and proſtate gland are more frequent here than I have found them in Europe, probably from immoderate indulgences in youth, which with the heat of the climate conduces to bring on paralytic complaints at a more advanced age.

Impotence is as faſhionable here as the gout in England; and, could a ſpecific be diſcovered to accompliſh the cure, the practitioner would not fail in a ſhort time to amaſs an ample fortune. One day talking with a man of the firſt eminence in Mocha concerning their women, he unbluſhingly boaſted of feats which had prematurely deſtroyed a good conſtitution. His age appeared to be between 30 and 40. An itinerant brought me an electuary, which he declared was for the expreſs purpoſe of excitement, and aſſured me that he ſold great quantities of it annually; it contained capſicum, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and ſome herbs which they conſider as ſpecifics. In cold phlegmatic habits it may be uſeful, but in general, I imagine, it did more hurt than good.

I am informed by many of the Arabs, and ſome of the Abyſſinians, that the practice of cutting ſteaks from live bullocks is very common among the Galas, a people inhabiting the country to the Southward and Eaſtward of Abyſſinia; if hearſay evidence is conſidered as deſerving any credit, the fact ſeems to be ſupported by the concurring teſtimony of ſo many perſons as to put it beyond a doubt.

The Abyſſinians, who for the moſt part profeſs Chriſtianity, have a cuſtom which, as far as I can learn, is peculiar to themſelves. When they marry, the father of the bride makes a preſent to the bridegroom, of money, moveables, or cattle, according to his circumſtances, and the nuptials are celebrated by the relations of both parties with much feſtivity and mirth. On the next morning the bridegroom, if diſſatisfied with the match, takes a cup with a ſmall hole in the bottom which he covers with his finger, and pours in ſome wine and other liquor which he preſents to the father of the bride; when the father has taken hold of the cup, he removes his finger from the hole, and the liquor runs out. There is no converſation on the ſubject; but this is ſufficient to inform all the company preſent that the young lady has been frail before marriage. The father takes his daughter and her dower home, and the marriage is declared null and void. On the contrary, if the bridegroom preſents the father with a perfect cup, and they drink together, it denotes the entire approbation of the parties, and they are ever after looked upon as man and wife.

Among the Abyſſinians, the males are circumciſed on the eighth day, and afterwards baptized after the example of Jeſus Chriſt. The females are baptiſed only. Their patriarch is appointed by the patriarch

* Shampoe is to crack the joints of the fingers, &c. and uſe friction to the arms, legs, and other parts.

triarch of Alexandria, and is always an Egyptian or Copt. MEDICUS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IN p. 15, mention is made of an old well-looking man, who had taken up his lodging in a window of the ruins of the abbey of Muckrus, near the lake of Killarney in Ireland.

If any of your numerous readers wish to know more particulars of this extraordinary man, I can in part gratify their curiosity myself, and give them a clue for farther enquiries. Being at Killarney in 1763, I was conducted to the abbey to see this recluse, then much talked of. But what was my surprize to meet in him an old acquaintance, in the habit of a capuchin!

Addressing him by his name, which I have now forgotten, "Father," says I, "had I not the pleasure some time ago (in the year 1755 I think it was) of seeing you at the hermitage on the back of the rock of Lisbon?" That may be very true," replied he. "And, pray," added I, "what may have brought you hither?" "Why, sir, the earthquake, which you know happened soon after, reduced the people to such distress and profligacy that they robbed even me." This circumstance I mentioned to Mr. Herbert, the worthy owner of Muckrus house, for whom I had letters, and to whom in the course of my tour that morning I was introduced, and who observed that such a person had lately come among them; but they knew not what to make of him.

Should any of your readers wish for further information concerning this eccentric character, they may perhaps have their curiosity gratified by enquiring of any of the English, if any such remain, residing at that time at Lisbon, whose country houses were all in that neighbourhood, and whose favourite rides were about the rock.

Your Tourist observes, that, having lived two years in this melancholy solitude, he at length disappeared. Perhaps he may have returned to his old habitation. I believe one of the members for Wilts was a resident merchant at Lisbon in 1755.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IN a late tour from Bath, Northward, I snatched a view of the cathedrals of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Lichfield, and York. I enjoyed the excellences of each, and found no desire to make invidious comparisons between them; or, if diſpoſed to contraſt, it was only ſo far as to apply the epithet of "ſublime" to York Minſter, and that of "beautiful" to the others. The outſides of Glouceſter and Lichfield (their towers eſpecially), and the exquiſite internal neatneſs of Lichfield and Worceſter, challenge univerſal admiration; but what will your ſcientific readers, Mr. Urban, ſay, when I praiſe the firſt of theſe cathedrals for its variety of ſtyles, and confeſs that the ornamented Gothic of the choir and cloiſters, and the adjoining and ſurrounding Saxon architecture (uncommonly fine of its kind) produced an effect which to me was both intereſting and agreeable. If I ſay in defence of this taſte that I am only a ſmatterer, I ſhall be readily believed, though perhaps not ſo readily forgiven. Pray, Mr. Urban, what is the prevailing opinion on the practice of whitewaſhing the cielings and walls of cathedrals, which obtains at Worceſter, and indeed in general? This waſh, intermixed with the yellow colouring of the pillars, produces a gaiety of appearance, which may ſeem not to comport with the general ſolemnity of the building: yet the effect is ſo pleaſant that I dare not decide againſt it. The uniform ſtone-coloured waſh in York Minſter is evidently the proper one for that venerable and ſimply magnificent ſtructure. Perhaps in the ſmaller ones, eſpecially thoſe which like Worceſter are rendered more luminous by the comparative abſence of painted glaſs, this method is to be commended; but I remain ſceptical, and hope to be inſtructed by better judgments. I cannot think that the beautiful choir of Litchfield cathedral is rendered more ſo by the addition of the Ladies chapel, as it creates an undue length of viſta; the interpoſition of a light ſcreen would ſurely have relieved the eye, and left an agreeable ſcope for the imagination. It may ſeem bold to hazard a ſimilar doubt reſpecting the chapels laid open to the South tranſept of York minſter; eſpecially as the ſcreen-work is ſaid to have been indifferent. But a degree of homelineſs is diſcoverable in the receſſes, which certainly requires correction. A complete ſupply of painted glaſs in the narrow and (in part) unadorned

adorned windows may have its uſe; and it muſt be confeſſed that an acquiſition is obtained, and the ſameneſs of the view broken, by the diſcloſure of a fine Gothic tomb of Abp. Grey, in high preſervation, at the North end of that tranſept.

Since theſe remarks occurred, I have been diſturbed by reading a late number of your Magazine, in which you allow a correſpondent to rail very freely indeed at Gothic architecture, and to extol the Grecian beyond all bounds. I am impatient to ſee him taken in hand by ſome of your veterans: in the mean time, I am reſolved to have a ſtirt at him. Why is the Grecian ſtyle ſuppoſed to monopolize every excellency, particularly in religious ſtructures? I dare ſay, we are all inclined to give it its due praiſe. Who can gaze on the outſide of St. Paul's, for inſtance, without pleaſure and admiration? But will not the ſame emotion be produced on viewing the exterior of moſt Gothic cathedrals, their Weſt fronts eſpecially? To unprejudiced obſervers it certainly will. Then, as to the inſide of St. Paul's (making all due allowance for the effect of the Cupola), will its heavy grandeur fill the mind with that mingled awe and delight which it feels on contemplating the internal parts of the cathedrals I have mentioned. To inſtance particularly in that noble view within York minſter which combines the great tower and nave; and again, that of the altar part of the chancel, where the tranſept and the great Eaſt window form a moſt intereſting groupe. Here I may boldly compare without being invidious, and reſt ſecure of the general concurrence. But it ſeems *rotundity* is every thing with your correſpondent, and that it is to be excluſively introduced into all architecture. Let him perſuade us, if he can, to admire that ſuperb pinfold the Circus at Bath, beyond the elegant ſquares of London; or, indeed, if he will be conſiſtent, let him exclude every angular form in his Grecian buildings, and make them all rotundas. But, it ſeems, we are to conſult Nature in her vegetable productions, and copy the outlines of trees and birds neſts. With reſpect to trees your correſpondent is a little unfortunate; but, I ſuppoſe, rather than give up his ſcheme, he will expunge from his calendar of Nature the Lombardy poplar, and the ſpiral part of the fir tribe; nay, he will be diſpoſed to go farther, and exclude *leaves* from the vegetable world, as thoſe productions are moſtly of the "pointed order." This comes, Mr. Urban, of ſyſtematizing, and carrying principles to an extreme! Art is allowed to be the handmaid of Nature in laying out landſcape ſcenery, but is that a reaſon why our edifices are to be formed on a landſcape model? Formerly the reverſe obtained, and buildings furniſhed hints for landſcape gardening. So much for faſhions and extremes. Your correſpondent, however, may rave on as he pleaſes about ſmoothneſs and rotundity. The beauties of the *pyramidical form*, whether diſplayed in the ſimple tapering ſpire, the pointed window and arch, the richly ornamented front, or the pinnacled tower, will continue to be reliſhed and admired in ſpite of his animadverſions. A SECOND RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SURPRISED at the aſſertion of Philo-technon in his letter *, that Vitruvius, in his third book, refers to the temple of Diana at Epheſus *in his days, à Cteſiphonte conſtituta*; I found that in the firſt chapter he refers to the Epheſian Diana *à Cteſiphonte conſtituta*, which was burnt about 350 years *before his days*, who lived in the reign of Auguſtus. He refers likewiſe, in the ſecond chapter, to a temple of Diana at Rome, probably in his days, miſtaken by Philo-technon for the Epheſian Diana †. Vitruvius, however, informs us in his preface to the ſeventh book, that *quatuor locis ſunt*, that is, *in his days*, were in four places, the temples of marble materials, moſt celebrated for their ſplendour and magnificence. Firſt, the Diana at Epheſus *à Cteſiphonte inſtituta*, which was ſaid to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius, *that is, begun by Cteſiphon, burnt by Heroſtratus, and afterwards riſing under the direction of Dinocrates to the higheſt pitch of magnificence, was ſaid to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius.* If this addition to the above paſſage, by way of comment upon it, be granted, which probably, being univerſally known at that time, was omitted, it will follow, that this was the Epheſian Diana ſaid to be completed by Demetrius and Peonius, which Vitruvius referred to Auguſtus,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1083.

† Ibid. pp. 326, 599.

and

and the ſame that Alexander the Great offered to rebuild at his own expence, for the honour of inſcribing it. We learn likewiſe from Pliny, that the Epheſian Diana *in his days*, exceeding the admiration of Grecian magnificence, was 220 years in building, at the expence of all Aſia, and that 36 of the columns were decorated by one Scopas, as corrected by Salmaſius *, probably by the ſame Scopas who was employed upon the mauſoleum erected by Artimiſia to her huſband Mauſolus, who died in the 102d Olympiad. The celebrated Scopas flouriſhed in the 87th Olympiad, about 76 years before the conflagration of this temple, ſo that he was not likely to be the Scopas mentioned by Pliny. It will follow likewiſe, that the ſame Peonius abovementioned was employed in rebuilding the Apollo Didyméus, another of the four celebrated temples in the days of Vitruvius, deſtroyed by Xerxes with all the temples in Aſia, except the Epheſian Diana. Much more might be ſaid in favour of the Diana at Epheſus having been rebuilt with greater magnificence than the former, and not reſtored with only eight columns in front, as conjectured by Philo-technon; but I ſhall only remark, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that a temple of ſuch ſplendour, as to entitle it to rank as one of the wonders of the world, had no more than eight columns in front, when the Apollo Didyméus, Ceres at Eleuſis, and the Jupiter Olympius at Athens, the other three celebrated temples, had each of them ten.

Having ſhewn that the Epheſian Diana was moſt probably re-built with more than eight columns in front, I ſhall now obſerve that, if Philo-technon examines the ſecond chapter of the third book, he will not only find that his Epheſian Diana was a temple of that Goddeſs at Rome, but alſo that Vitruvius in the euſtyle ſpecies, as well as in the others, terminates the ſpace deſigned for the breadth of the temple in front, at the extent of the ſhafts of the angular columns, and, excluding the projecture of the baſes with the platform, takes no notice of the latter, regarding them only as appendages to the temple. It was upon this authority I made choice of the ſhafts of the columns for the length and breadth of the temple, and found that the dimenſions of Pliny anſwered to the breadth of a dodecaſtyle and to no other aſpect, leſs four feet, and exactly to the length allowing it 23 columns; ſo that, after the example of Vitruvius, I added four feet to the central intercolumns in each front, who, treating of the euſtyle ſpecies, ſays, that increaſing them to three diameters, whether tetraſtyle, hexaſtyle, or octaſtyle, it will have an elegant appearance, *aſpectum venuſtum*; therefore I muſt differ from Philo-techon in his ſentiments upon widening the central intercolumns, as *unneceſſary, unſkilful, and unprecedented*, in defiance of the documents of Vitruvius, and may aſſert with confidence that in the ſyſtyle, and in any ſpace between the pycnoſtyle and euſtyle, it is more neceſſary than in the latter, the columns being placed nearer to each other, of which Vitruvius enumerates the inconveniences, and pointing out the pycnoſtyle and euſtyle as the two extremes, the diaſtyle and the areoſtyle being out of the queſtion, leaves the widening them to the diſcretion of the architect. *If the whimſical invention of a dodecaſtyle* have not been heard of in Greece, the example of the temple of Jupiter at Rome, by Palladio, will keep me in countenance, which having given me the hint of a dodecaſtyle, I ſhall not aſſume to myſelf that honour of the invention. From ſome fragments of the entablature of this temple, it appears to have been built upon a very large ſcale, and the mouldings with their ornaments executed in the Grecian ſtyle. I ſhall now repeat the coincidence a dodecaſtyle has with the dimenſions of Pliny *. Take ſeven feet for the diameter of the columns, and their height will be eight diameters 4-7ths, equal to 60 feet; for the length, 22 intercolumns, at one diameter 5-7ths each, with 23 columns, will make 425 feet: for the breadth, the central intercolumn in front two diameters 2-7ths, and the other ten one diameter 5-7ths each, with twelve columns, make juſt 220 feet, the length and breadth of the temple, with the height of the columns according to Pliny. If any objection be made to the ſpace between the columns, the Apollo Didyméus, alſo Ionic, is a like example. We have no example of an edifice upon a large ſcale with intercolumns ſo wide as the ſyſtyle; and the reaſon is obvious,

* Vide Salmaſii Plinianas Exercit. p. 813.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 121.

vious, the length of the pieces of the architrave from centre to centre of column would make them too unwieldy to be eaſily managed. In the temple of Bacchus at Teos, Ionic, given by Vitruvius as an example of the euſtyle ſpecies, the columns are only three feet three inches 6-10ths in diameter*.

Viator Minor† may charge his octaſtyle diptere with as many columns as he pleaſes, but I fear he will not be able to find ſo many as 27 kings in all Aſia minor. It ſeems, therefore, that the word *regibus* ought to be taken in a more enlarged ſenſe, as perſons of the firſt diſtinction and conſequence; then Viator may ſtand in competition with Viator Minor in his correction of Pliny's 127 columns, making them 132‡, juſt the number of the dipteros in his dodecaſtyle; another coincidence, for without doubt ſuch a number of perſons of that deſcription might have been found in all Aſia Minor, each of them equal to the expence of a column. And now I ſhall offer you one more coincidence; and that is, if the two intercolumns at each end of the naos in Viator's plan of the temple§ be cloſed up for the convenience of a ſtair-caſe, and repoſitories for the treaſures of the goddeſs, the columns in the pronaos, naos, and poſticum, will amount to juſt 36, the number decorated by one Scopas. It may be obſerved likewiſe that the platform of the peribolus, according to Viator's account, ſtill remains very conſpicuous, and is capable of receiving an edifice of Pliny's dimenſions, with ample ſpace round it, being upwards of 700 feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth.

Having found, Mr. Urban, that the elaborate calculations, groundleſs aſſertions, and ſpecious arguments, of Philo-technon have not the leaſt ſolid foundation for their ſupport, I ſhall now give up the controverſy, and with all due reſpect take my leave, and bid you farewell. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

I AM deſirous of taking the firſt opportunity to correct a miſtake in your laſt Obituary in the account of the late Dr. Geddes. This gentleman is repreſented, p. 279, to have been "permitted, for a ſeaſon, to concur with the Author of all evil in exerciſing the faith and patience of the Saints." You know, Mr. Urban, how much more miſchief is laid to my door than I was ever acceſſary to; and I am not diſpoſed to leſſen the eſtimation in which I am held. But, ſir, in juſtice to my own character, I do aſſure you that I never had any perſonal knowledge of Dr. Geddes; neither was I ever conſcious of his co-operating with me in any part of his life, converſation, or writings. I have, indeed, been informed of his name, and have heard with much regret of his virtues, his talents, and his learning; but have had no opportunity of cultivating his acquaintance, much leſs of obtaining his friendſhip, and engaging his ſervices. Alas! I acknowledge with grief, he was my enemy, my implacable enemy; and, to ſuch unreaſonable length did he carry his animoſity towards me, I am very credibly informed, that I was the only perſon with whom he was determined never to be reconciled.

This teſtimony, ſo much againſt both my inclination and my intereſt, will, I truſt, be received alike by my firmeſt and my luke-warm friends, notwithſtanding I am, from vulgar prejudice, reputed to be "the father of lies."

Leſt I ſhould have made any miſtake as to the matter of fact with reſpect to the reſult of Dr. Geddes's deſtination, I have called for, and examined, the atteſted returns of the increaſed population of my kingdom, and cannot diſcover his name in my rolls. I have ſummoned my officers, whoſe attention and vigilance have never been queſtioned; and they are ready to teſtify on oath, if required, that this ſuppoſed fugitive is not in any part of my dominion. They have, rather officiouſly indeed, purſued their enquiries even beyond the limits of their juriſdiction and duty; and have, in the inſtant I am writing this letter to you, brought me well-authenticated intelligence that he is gone a quite different road. *Not yours*, SATAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Llanbeder, Brecknockſhire, Dec.* 30, 1801.

AFTER peruſing the inſcription on the antient monument of the *Ouſeley* family, at Courtenhall in Northamptonſhire (as given in your vol. LXIX. p. 17), it occurred to me that Tuſſer, in his "*Five hundred Pointes*

* See Ionian Antiquities, part I. ch. 1.
† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 496.
‡ Ibid. p. 121.
§ Ibid p. 110, plate II. fig. 1.

pointes of goode Huſbandrie," uſes the word *rowen* for a *fallow*, or land that has remained vacant from harveſt till the next autumnal ſowing. I am inclined to think that *ruen* in the epitaph is only a different ſpelling of the ſame word, and applicable to the lady's widowed ſtate previous to her ſecond marriage. Your correſpondent in the Magazine thinks that *ruen* is ſynonymous with *barren*, becauſe ſhe had no birds, or children, by the *Oſeley*; *viz.* "*No birdes I had her by.*" But a little attention to the reading will point out to us that ſhe was *ruen* before the "*Sallops Oſeley woonne her*;" therefore the epithet cannot fairly apply to her ſubſequent barrenneſs, nor does it imply that ſhe was previouſly barren.

The ornithological ſimile appears to be carried on throughout, and to be clearly intended as a play upon names; in the firſt place "*a Sallops Oſeley*," the *ouſel* is known to be the generick name of the blackbird tribe.

"*A ruen partridge wonne.*" It is notorious to ſportſmen that the habits of the partridge when off her feed naturally lead her to baſk upon the fallow; the word *rowen*, or *ruen*, ſeems then deſigned to maintain the metaphor, as doubly applicable to the *fallow partridge*, or partridge baſking in the fallow; and to the *widowed Lady Partridge* *, who was herſelf *fallow* till *wonne* by the *Oſeley*. His ſecond wife was a lady of the *Wake* family; and I think that I have either heard or read of a bird named the *wake*, but cannot at preſent call the ſpecies to my recollection.

H. P.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

THE church of CONINGSBY, in Lincolnſhire, conſiſts of a ſquare tower of 3 ſtories, embattled and buttreſſed, a nave, 2 aiſles, and a chancel. The nave reſts on 5 pointed arches on octagon pillars, ſupporting a clereſtory. The tower is open to the North and South, and has windows on the Eaſt and Weſt, and a groined roof. The font is octagon. In the chancel, two ſtones with rude croſſes. (*Plate II. fig.* 1, 2.)

Mr. Dyer, the poet, was rector here on 140l. a year, and held before it the rectories of Kirkby in Bane and Belsford. He died 1782, and has no monument.

His widow retired to Caernarvonſhire; and his ſon inherited his uncle's eſtate, of about 3 or 400l. a year, in Suffolk, where he died a little before 1782. The firſt is in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. and the other two in the crown *.

In the church of BILLINGHAY, monuments for Robert *Hewett*, vicar, who died May 13, 1760, 59. A chevron engrailed G. between 3 owls Az. imp. G. a bend vaire Az. and A. between 3 unicorns A. *Wilkinſon*.

In the nave, a braſs plate with this inſcription in capitals:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Francis Foſter, who died Aug. 13, 1654, aged 30.

Jeſus

Mors lucrum."

The church reſts on four pointed arches, and has two aiſles. The font is octagon, adorned with niche work.

Vicars.—Henry Bloxley, 1697-1702;

. . . . Squire.

Richard Lancaſter.

The vicarage is in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The church of FOKINGHAM has a ſquare Weſt tower of ſeveral ſtories, embattled and pinnacled: a bell-tower ribbed with 12 arches and rounds: the South porch has a ribbed roof and 4 ſhields; there is a nave with aiſles divided from it by 3 pointed arches on a ſide, and a chancel.

"Hic in humo ſitus eſt
rev. Dom. Tho. Martin, rector of
Kirkby Underwood, died Aug. 15,
1719, aged 42."

Under the pulpit.

"ꝑVR LALMꝺE ꝂETIR
IOþAN ÐE RꝗRIY".

perhaps *De Kirby*.

On another ſtone:

"hic jacet . . . . . .
eccl'e qui . . . e . . . ld."

The canopy cut in.

A holy-water baſon, and 3 flowered arches cut into by the chancel door.

The rector, 1782, was Dr. Fountaine of Marybone, who ſucceeded Dr. Murray, of Gainſborough, about 1778.

At the Eaſt end of the South aiſle, a ſtone coffin with a ſkull at head and feet, brought from the yard.

Over the Weſt door without:

Tho. Cooper, A. B. nuper ad

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* Jane, Widow of Sir Miles Partridge, and firſt wife of Rich. Onſeley, Lord of the manor of Courtenhall in Northamptonſhire, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

* John Southam, rector of Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, a great monopolizer of preferments, held it between 1415 and 1440. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire.

Boothby

Boothby Pannel paſtor, Feb. 14, 1736-7.

He died young, of the ſmall-pox.

The North aile had a chapel, now down, communicating with the chancel by an aile; a piſcina in the wall.

Of Lincoln Houſe, remains only the garden wall, to the South Weſt of the church below.

Sempringham, Poynton, and Botulton, (the two laſt have no churches,) were ſerved by a curate of the name of Marcroyd, who lived at Horbling; the vicar, Mr. Walberforce, lived at Stamford; Lord Forteſcue's ſteward, Mr. Stevenſon, at Marum.

The church of SEMPRINGHAM, *(Pl. II. fig. 3.)* conſiſts of a nave on 4 round arches, with a North aile. The Weſt pillars cluſtered and round, the others round: one panneled, and flowers under the arch; the altar remains in the Eaſt end of the North aile. The arch of the tower is pointed. Two round arches on the North ſide of the chancel. On the South ſide, a round arched window and door. A coffin ſtone in a pew in the North aile. Two more within the South door. On one end of a ſeat IHS, and a flowered pannel. The Weſt end of the North aile was once a ſchool, now down. The font is octagon, with ſhields in quatrefoil.

Mr. Holles' church notes, taken in the 17th century, give in the North window of this church the arms of *Vere*.

O. on a chevron G. 3 creſcents O. between 3 annulets, G. *Sutton*.

Az. on a chief O. per feſs O. and Az. a demi lion rampant G. *Markham*.

In the Weſt window, G. 3 lucies hauriant. *Lucy*. And this epitaph:

"Hic jacet Rogerus Laurence, qui obiit 2 die Jan. 1602."

The monaſtery, founded by Gilbert, ſon of Jocelyn de Sempringham, knt. rector of the church of St. Andrew here, for a new order of canons, inſtituted by him, and called after him *Gilbertines*, about 1139, ſtood on the Weſt ſide of the church; and Eaſt of it is a ſquare ditch, and raiſed plot of ground. The revenues, at the diſſolution, amounted to between 317l. and 359l. per annum, and the ſite was granted to Edward, lord Clinton. It was a mixed order of men and women in the ſame houſe, but in different apartments, that had no communication with each other, under a prior. The founder extended his foundations to 13 monaſteries, four for men alone, and nine for men and women together; comprehending in all 700 brethren, and 1500 ſiſters; and at the diſſolution there were 25 houſes of this order in England and Wales. Their habit was a black caſſoc with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lambſkins. (Pref. to Tanner, Not. Mon. p. xix.) The arms of this houſe were, Barry of ſix, A. and G. over all, in bend ſiniſter, a pilgrim's ſtaff or a croſier in pale O. This church preſerves not the leaſt appearance of a monaſtic church; nor has any body before thought it worth making a drawing of. The vicarage, with Poynton chapel annexed, is held by ſequeſtration. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *S. O. Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 5.*

I RECEIVED much pleaſure from the intereſting analyſis, in your laſt month's Magazine, of Dr. Hager's inveſtigation relative to the Babylonian bricks. Your learned Reviewer has anticipated many remarks, which otherwiſe might have been introduced in this letter. As it is, I venture to addreſs a few words on the ſubject.

Dr. Hager's work is the firſt that has been publiſhed, in this or any other country, on the inſcriptions on the Babylonian bricks: it is ſurprizing, that ſo many modern travellers * ſhould have paſſed them unnotiſced, and that others ſhould have ſimply mentioned the circumſtance, or have ſaid ſo little on a ſubject of ſuch magnitude in point of curioſity.

The general reſult of the preſent inquiry ſeems to be grounded on ſolid ſenſe †. Of the author's merit and abilities, thoſe who have known him, or are acquainted with his works, know how to appreciate both. I am not about to enter on the controverſy which has ſo recently ſubſiſted between him and Dr. Montucci. I regret that ſuch has exiſted; yet Learning muſt be benefited by any event that brings into the foreground Dr. Hager's abilities.

I lament that the patronage of this country was not diſpoſed to retain him. Bonaparte, attentive at once to glory in arts and arms, ſought him out, and offered him an aſylum in the Grand National Library. The government have alſo undertaken (I ſpeak on the authority of the French papers) to publiſh his Chineſe Dictionary; rejected by other European ſtates, the Sovereigns of which the Doctor was perſonally known to.

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* See Hager's Diſſert. Preface.

† Diſſert. pp. 56, &c.

During

Fig. 2.

An inner Arch

a

b

c

Fig. 3.

Sempringham S. Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

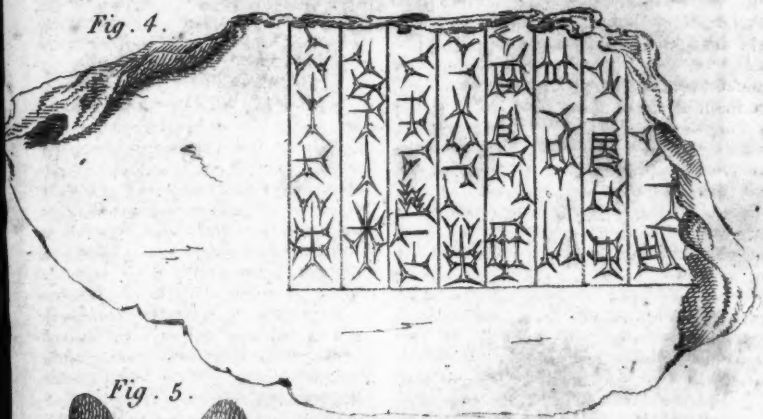
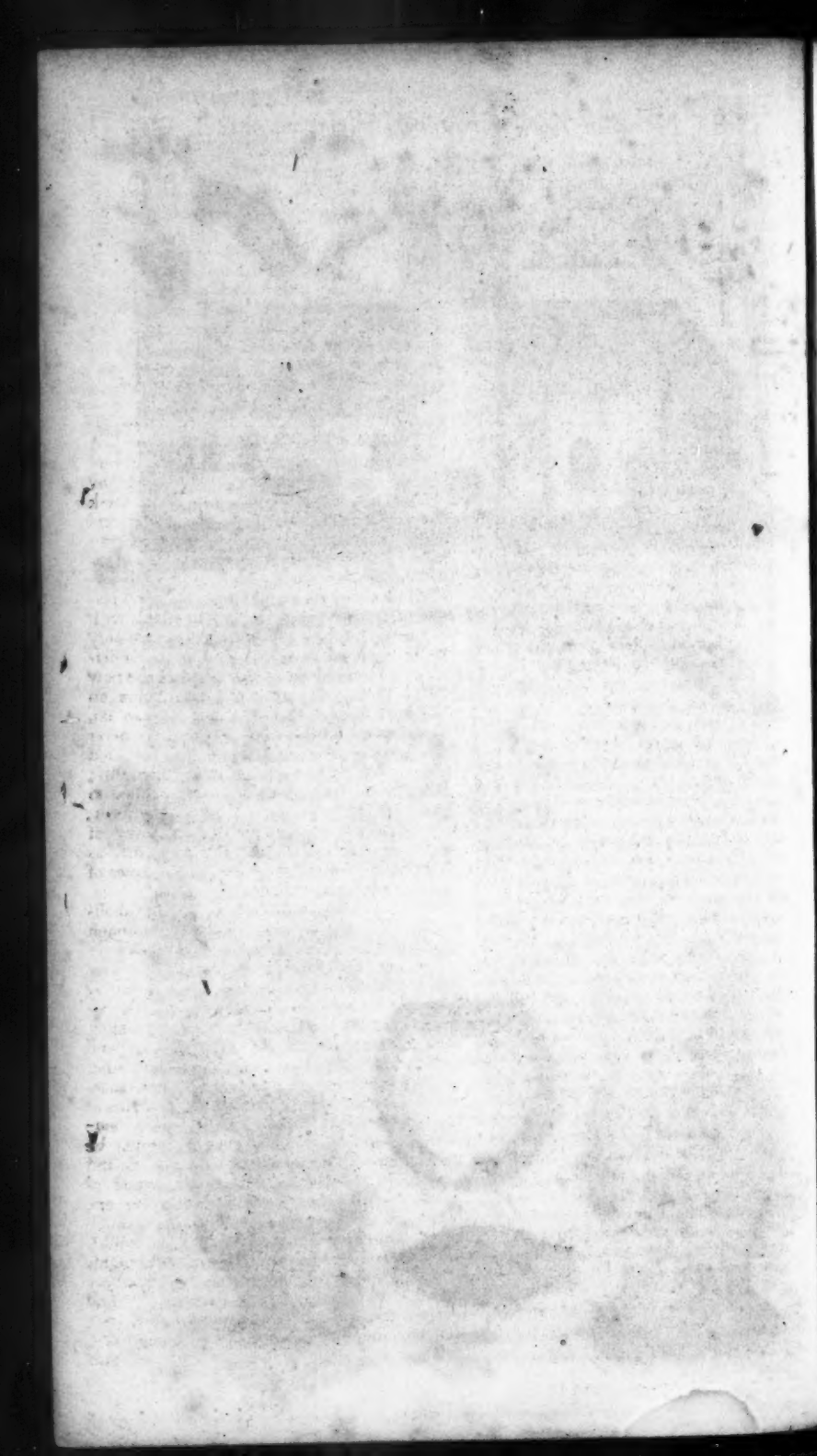


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



During his reſidence in England, he undoubtedly received marks of favour from perſons of rank, power, and learning, and ſome marks of liberality; yet, the delicacy that attaches to literary characters will often ſuffer them to experience the utmoſt preſſure of pecuniary difficulties, while it ſeduloufly avoids, and ſhrinks at a diſcloſure, although morally certain of immediate redreſs, or of thoſe ſoothing attentions which are ſure to confer happineſs.

An order for the payment of a ſum, adequate to Dr. H's journey, was tranſmitted to Mr. Otto; and he quitted England for Paris, where he will probably receive the reward due to his merit, independent of his being even to them a foreigner; for the Doctor is by birth a German.

I breakfaſted with him previous to his departure; which I mention, becauſe it was in a room appropriated by Sir Iſaac Newton as his library, his houſe being now a hotel, in St. Martin's-ſtreet.

He told me, that, when he had an opportunity of examining the bricks of a ſimilar kind at Paris, with the illuſtrations which the National Library would afford him, he ſhould probably be enabled to publiſh an intereſting ſupplement to his preſent Diſſertation, which is dedicated to the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, whoſe property theſe fragments of antiquity are, and by whoſe zeal they have been procured from the ſpot *.

His large Chineſe Dictionary, from what the Doctor ſhewed me, I preſume will do honour to any nation that produces it. The vaſt expence of ſo peculiar an undertaking is too extenſive for any private concern. Many of the London bookſellers felt a deſire to have produced it; but it was too mighty, and too precarious a ſpeculation. Mr. Sewell acted liberally towards him. Another bookſeller, with a ſpirit of enterprize excluſively his own, printed his Introduction to the Chineſe Language, a ſplendid volume; and Mr. Tilloch enabled the Doctor to produce his diſſertation †; a gentleman in whom the moſt pleaſing manners are aſſociated with the moſt liberal ſentments of the heart. Perſons in general can ſcarcely be aware of what a capital is required, and what difficulties are to be contended with, in publiſhing large works, nor how precarious reimburſement is.

Dr. Hager (not *Hagel*, as in ſome of the public prints,) in the above work, proves that the Babylonians are more antient in their learning than either the Egyptians, Indians, or Chineſe. His remarks on the derivation of the word *Babylon* are extremely curious, and appear well ſupported, however differing from our preſent acceptation of ſenſe.

That the writing was alſo to be read perpendicularly rather than horizontal among the Egyptians, Chineſe, and Ethiopians, the Doctor confirmed by ſhewing me an antient fragment of ſimilar characters printed in China, where it was evident that it was meant to be read perpendicularly.

I incloſe for your inſpection a model of a *jaſper*, belonging to the Eaſt India company, an impreſſion from which is annexed to the Doctor's volume, worked from the ſtone; by which the hiſtory of the arts will be ſomewhat illuſtrated, for the characters cut on it appear to have been done with a lapidary's wheel, which, conſidering its great antiquity, being prior to any of our known languages, is a circumſtance of ſingular curioſity. Perhaps a bird's-eye view of it in your Magazine * would gratify your readers, and be no infringement of delicacy towards the worthy publiſher. JOHN FELTHAM.

* Diſſertation. Preface, p. 37.

† Intituled "A Diſſertation on the newly-diſcovered Babylonian Bricks. By Joſeph Hager." 4to. Plates. Richardſons, Cornhill. 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

SEEING in your Magazine for January, Pl. II. p. 19, an engraving and deſcription of an antient wooden tankard, &c. reminded me of the incloſed drawing of a boot-jack †, which I have ſome time intended requeſting a corner for on one of your miſcellaneous plates. The original, in good preſervation, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robinſon, of Hill-Ridware, near Lichfield, the initials of his anceſtor J. R. being plainly cut upon it, with the date 1552, which is miſprinted from memory in the Appendix of Additions, &c. of Staffordſhire, vol. II. p. 4, the drawing being then miſlaid. If you think this worthy of a place in your valuable Miſcellany, the inſertion will doubtleſs oblige the above gentleman, who favoured me with the drawing, as well as your conſtant reader, S. S.

* See Plate II. fig. 4. † Fig. 5.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, April* 2.

THE antient ring, from which the incloſed drawings were taken (ſee *Plate II. fig.* 6) is of ſilver, and was moſt highly gilt; was dragged from the bottom of the ſea by ſome fiſhermen dredging for oyſters. It is in excellent preſervation, and the engraving, particularly of the figures, is exceedingly good. Can any of your antiquarian correſpondents deſignate the perſonages intended, and thereby diſcover its date? And if they would ſay whether it is of value or not, they will much oblige,

Yours, &c. Z. COLENS.

P. S. I obſerve, Edmondſon remarks that none of our monarchs have worne the crown as depicted on both figures ſince Egbert, the firſt monarch of England. Does not the diſheveled hair betoken virginity, and her being crowned that ſhe is a wife? And, therefore, may it not have been a marriage ring? Z. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Cloſe of Sarum, Feb.* 7.

AS an appendage to the curious wooden tankard, of which you gave your antiquarian amateurs a plate and deſcription in your Magazine for January, p. 19, I now offer to them a drawing of a pint flaggon, ſeemingly of a conſtruction and materials ſomewhat ſimilar to it, which is now in my poſſeſſion; and which I preſerve as a valuable relique, it being given to my grandfather by Sir Iſaac Newton, who was his contemporary and intimate friend at Trinity college, Cambridge. (*See Plate II. fig.* 7.)

Whether theſe utenſils were in any thing like general uſe in the Univerſity at that day, or whether they are of earlier origin, ſome of your Cambridge correſpondents may poſſibly inform us. *This*, with the whole furniture of the chambers, devolved upon my anceſtor upon Sir Iſaac's leaving the college, and hath, with ſome other articles, remained in the family ever ſince; Trinity having (if I may be allowed the obſervation) been the family college, and having conferred claſſical honours upon many of the deſcendants of the perſon alluded to, two of whoſe ſons furniſh us with an anecdote of the extreme abſence or rather the extreme profundity of thought which characteriſed that great man who is the ſubject of theſe memoirs.

The boys were ſent up to Sir Iſaac by their father for his introduction of them to St. Paul's ſchool, and were early in the morning uſhered into his ſtudy, where he was, no doubt, deeply immerged in ſome one of his profound inveſtigations. They were directed to ſit down, which they did with tolerable patience for the firſt hour, when the door opened with a baſon of water gruel (Sir Iſaac's conſtant breakfaſt). The gruel alſo was ordered to *ſit down*. The boys mouths watered, thinking it ſomewhat better, and a prelude perhaps to their own breakfaſt; but neither the gruel nor the boys occurred to his thoughts during the next two hours, but were alike totally diſregarded and forgotten.

When rouſed, however, from his reverie, he made his apology, ordered them ſome breakfaſt, and ever afterwards held them in his friendſhip, and his *remembrance*. They, and many of their deſcendants, became afterwards ſtudents of Trinity. JAMES WICKINS.

P. S. Obſerve, that my little flaggon conſiſts of a number of neat chines, or ribbs, about three quarters of an inch broad, tapered to each end, and bound with very ſmall and curious hoops to the number of forty-five, as appear at A and A. The wood of which it is made is of extreme fine grain and texture, but of what growth I am not able to aſcertain *. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, April* 2.

IN an Advertiſement, prefixed to two publications †, and noticed in your Magazine ‡, I informed the publick, that my writings and inventions relative to the Hebrew language § had been examined and approved by Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, Profeſſor of Arabic at Cambridge, and that they were intended for publication. Being, however, at a loſs in what manner to publiſh them, I beg leave briefly to ſtate the proceedings which have taken place reſpecting them.

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* Qu. is it *Maſle*, which was commonly uſed for *drinking* veſſels? EDIT.

† 1. "A Thankſgiving Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Langton juxta Partney, co. Lincoln." (See vol. LXXI. p. 147.) 2. "An Examination of the Objections of Biſhop Lowth to the Account given in Leland's Itinerary of the Patronage and Education of the celebrated William of Wykeham, Bp. of Wincheſter, and the Founder of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges at Wincheſter and Oxford."

‡ Vol. LXXI. p. 147.

§ A liſt of the writings, &c. may be ſeen in vol. LXVI. p. 465.

In

In vol. LXV. p. 1066, I mentioned that I had been adviſed by ſome reſpectable members of both Univerſities, to lay my inventions and diſcoveries before the Univerſity of Cambridge, for their patronage and aſſiſtance; that learned body being ſuppoſed a more proper judicature than any other to apply to for that purpoſe. My father *, having applied to a learned friend of the univerſity of Cambridge, received the following anſwer; which it may not be improper to inſert, as clearly ſhewing, that I was encouraged to ſend the works to Cambridge for examination, that, if approved, they might obtain the uſual patronage of the Univerſity; which is to be publiſhed at their expence:

"Dear Sir, *Trin. Coll. Jan.* 18, 1796.

"I ſhould be very happy in being inſtrumental in obtaining for your ſon, Mr. Uvedale, the patronage of the Univerſity, to which, from his extraordinary attainments in the Hebrew Language, he is ſo juſtly entitled. The contents of your letter have been communicated to the Maſter. He acknowledges that he knows but little of Hebrew; but if your ſon will ſend his papers to Cambridge, I believe it to be Dr. Poſtlethwaite's intention to ſubmit them to the examination of a learned and competent judge. I was very ſorry that Mr. U. was not of ſufficient ſtanding to be a candidate for the profeſſorſhip of Hebrew †. Had the Univerſity preſented a gratulation on the marriage of the Prince, the Hebrew verſes ſhould have been inſerted ‡.

"P. S. I have delayed to write, for a poſt or two, in order to have the Maſter's opinion;—whether it be expedient to apply for the aſſiſtance uſually granted by the Univerſity, can only be determined by peruſing the works."

The interpoſition of the late Maſter of Trinity College, and the intention which he entertained of ſubmitting my performances to the examination of a learned and competent judge, I conſidered as a fortunate circumſtance, as it had always been my wiſh that the ſtricteſt enquiry might be made into the merit of my works by a perſon the beſt qualified to make it. Such encouragement having been given, I was induced, at a conſiderable expence, to employ artificers, in ſome degree, to bring to perfection my machine for repreſenting and illuſtrating, on rational and ſcientific principles, the Structure and Theory of the Hebrew Language *; and alſo to reviſe the deſcription of it, to which are annexed "A Diſſertation on the Origin and Structure of the Sacred Language," and "A Refutation of ſome of the Doctrines of antient and modern Hebraicians concerning the Hebrew." Of this work, the principal object is, not only to elucidate the ſtructure of the Hebrew, by perhaps a better illuſtration, and a clearer method, than has hitherto been attempted, but, from internal evidence, to eſtabliſh, on firmer ground than it has yet been placed, the divine origin of that ſacred and moſt antient language. I alſo reviſed the other Hebrew works, particularly the PHILOLOGICAL CHART, containing all the Hebrew and Chaldee words in the books of the Old Teſtament, with their various ſignifications in one view: which work is intended to aſſiſt the ſtudent as well in acquiring as retaining in memory the various ſignifications of Hebrew words, and may be very eaſily and expeditiouſly conſulted, by a method never before attempted; and I have endeavoured to give the true ſenſe of the Hebrew words, unbiaſſed by a ſervile attachment to any particular writer or ſyſtem. The writings having been ſent to Cambridge, the learned Profeſſor of Arabic was appointed to examine them; who had them in his poſſeſſion a conſiderable time, in order to their examination, and not only approved of them, but gave a written teſtimonial of approbation. The works remained afterwards in the hands of the Vice Chancellor, &c.; and at length in July, 1801, they were preſented to the Syndicate. The Syndics referred the matter to a certain dignified clergyman, one of the principal members of the Univerſity, who, I am informed, is unacquainted with the Hebrew language. This perſon ſaid, that, "could the

* The late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, Lincolnſhire.

† That profeſſorſhip became vacant, in 1795, by the nomination of Dr. Porter, the preſent biſhop of Clogher, to the biſhoprick of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland.

‡ Some Hebrew verſes on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which were tranſmitted to Cambridge, in order to their inſertion in the *Gratulatio Cantab.*

* The aſſiſtance of a friend (a man of great eminence in the republic of letters, and a Fellow of the Royal Society), in procuring admittance to the Royal Society for this invention, had been requeſted; but he thought the Univerſity a more proper judicature to appeal to on ſuch a propoſition.

works

works have been examined in two or three days, he would chearfully have undertaken it; but that, as it would neceſſarily take up two or three weeks, he muſt decline it for want of time." It is not needful, after what has been advanced, to offer any obſervations on this excuſe; I ſhall, therefore, only take the liberty of ſtating, that the ſtudy of the Hebrew is confeſſedly, at the preſent period, much neglected in the Univerſity of Cambridge, where the time of the ſtudents is chiefly occupied by abſtruſe and abſtract ſpeculations, though it ſhould ſeem that the Hebrew is eſſential to all thoſe ſtudents who would be proficients in theological learning, and, conſequently, who would fulfil the intention of the founders of the Univerſity, by adorning and ſupporting the common cauſe of Chriſtianity, and the Church Eſtabliſhment of the kingdom *.

My family, for near a century and a half, have been particularly connected with the Univerſity of Cambridge; my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, having ſucceſſively been Fellows of Trinity College; and this very remarkable ſucceſſion (added to my father's partiality to the place of his education) was one of the chief reaſons for admitting and continuing me there. In 1797, I was encouraged to offer myſelf a candidate for a fellowſhip of the ſociety, and, by the advice of one of the electors, reſided in college two months previous to the election. That Trinity College was deſigned to be a *College of Divines* is certain †; and therefore (as nothing could be alleged againſt my moral character and conduct) my father, and ſome of his literary acquaintance, imagined that the approbation of my Hebrew works, by the Arabic profeſſor, poſſibly might in ſome degree afford me a better chance of ſucceſs. Having, however, been unſucceſsful in my application for a fellowſhip ‡, and being at preſent totally unprovided for in the church, I reſpectfully ſubmit my caſe to the further conſideration of the Univerſity in general, and of Trinity College in particular, whether I may not be thought entitled to ſome favour or aſſiſtance for the publication of my writings on the Hebrew language, and for the continuance of my ſtudies in that important branch of learning, which the fellowſhip I applied for would have procured me. For, though I am conſcious that the works are defective, and far from being ſo perfect as to be incapable of improvement, yet I flatter myſelf, that what may remain to be done will bear little proportion to what has been performed; and I hope it will not be forgotten, that they have been executed with indefatigable labour, and attended with great expence; and that, if by ſtriking out into a new path they ſhould, in any degree, clear up what was before obſcure, or confirm what was uncertain, ſome indulgence may be claimed for imperfections, ſince great is the difference between following a beaten and an unbeaten track. To ſay that I have perfectly executed my ſchemes, or completely ſucceeded in my deſigns, would, indeed, manifeſt a high degree of preſumption; and though, with all due deference, I preſume to ſay, that the principles upon which my inventions are built will remain firm and unſhaken, and that any objections in general that may be made to them, I ſhall be willing, and I think able, to anſwer; yet I truſt I ſhall always be attentive to the advice of the intelligent, the opinions of the ingenious, and the remarks of the learned.

Yours, &c. ROBERT UVEDALE.

* What ſenſe Luther had of the utility of Hebrew Studies, will appear from the following paſſage: "Scio quantum mihi profuerit contra hoſtes meos Ebræa lingua, quare pro hac quantulacunque cognitione infinitis millibus aureorum carere nolim."

† This is apparent from the charters and ſtatutes of the ſociety, particularly Charta Augmentationis Reginæ Mariæ, and Coll. Stat. cap. 12.

‡ The limits uſually allowed to Mr. Urban's correſpondents, at preſent confine me to a general ſurvey of the ſubject; but the Appendix to the writings on the Hebrew language contains a full account of the proceedings relative to thoſe works with the original letters; and a particular diſcuſſion of the only reaſons aſſigned for my ill ſucceſs at the election; in which I have ſhewn that the founder of Trinity College, and the founders of moſt of the reſpective colleges, meant to encourage and promote the ſtudy of the Hebrew language.

THE PROJECTOR, N° IV.

"Nec te quæſiveris extra.
Nam Romæ quis non? Ah ſi fas dicere!"
PERSIUS.

GREAT as the rejoicings are for the reſtoration of peace, there are ſome ſober and and ſerious perſons among us, who will neither be ſo deafened by

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he guns, or blinded with the lights, as not to revolve the conſequence that may enſue from entering into bonds of amity and fellowſhip with a nation not the moſt remarkable of late upon account of its religious or moral character; and I am informed from all quarters that we are now in imminent danger of being inundated with French follies and vices. I confeſs this is an opinion to which I cannot ſubſcribe; yet, as the grounds of the apprehenſion deſerve our moſt ſerious conſideration, I ſhall have performed a very acceptable ſervice if any thing that follows can tend to alleviate it, and to prove that our fears may be kept at home for our own uſe.

I do not ſcruple to repeat that I am not of the number of thoſe who dread an inundation of follies, as a neceſſary conſequence of the peace with France. I conſider the commerce of national follies in the ſame light as any other ſpecies of commerce. No nation will take more of an article from another nation than it wants; and no nation will venture to export a greater quantity than there is a demand for. I know that alarms prevail reſpecting the manufactures of France; it is ſaid that the French are an ingenious people, and that, enjoying a fertile ſoil, with low rents and cheap proviſions, they will be able to carry on our manufactures as well as their own, to ſuch a degree of perfection, both as to quality and price, as to be able to underſell us in our own markets. And, therefore, it is apprehended that, among other articles, they will be able to ſtock us with follies and vices of a much genteeler *fabrique*, and better calculated for faſhion, ſhow, and wear, than our own. Or if they are not really ſo, ſuch is the predilection for every thing of foreign growth among a certain claſs of people, that it is feared patterns of ſilks and laces will not be more frequently brought over than ſamples of iniquity and models of licentiouſneſs.

But although it be very true that there are in this country too many who give an unfair and abſurd preference to foreign manufactures, and encourage ſmuggling, to the great detriment of the revenue and of the honeſt trader, yet, as we have of late years been rather more out of humour with the French than during any former war, I hope we have pride enough left to refuſe being dictated to by any nation whatever, in the ſhape, turn, twiſt, or fold, of our morals, and that we will (if only for a moment, which will be quite ſufficient,) conſider the abſurdity of laying out our money in foreign markets, for commodities which we may purchaſe at our own doors of equal quality and durability. To ſuppoſe that the French have monopolized all kinds of folly is really conceding too much, it is a mean diſtruſt in our own talents; becauſe there is no abſolute proof of the fact, and there are many reaſons to think that it is a mere piece of vanity, ſpread abroad by a people who, forſooth, would not be thought inferior to the nations of Europe in any reſpect.

Now I, as a true-born Briton of the old ſchool, cannot ſuffer my country to be run down in this manner; and therefore I, for one, declare that I am not afraid of any inundation of French follies; becauſe I do believe, and indeed I am greatly miſtaken if I do not clearly perceive, that we are able and willing to furniſh a quantity of the ſaid follies more than ſufficient for our own conſumption, that is, more than we want, or have the leaſt occaſion for; and conſequently there is not any reaſon to ſuſpect that the courſe of exchange will be long againſt us in this particular branch of commerce. But as I would not be accuſed of dealing in vague aſſertions, and would avoid the national vanity I have juſt cenſured, and as this is a matter which ſeems to preſs for immediate conſideration, and engroſſes a large portion of our table-talk, I ſhall endeavour to ſtate a few leading articles in the trade of folly and vice, to prove that as far as they are deſirable, and deſerving to be manufactured or cultivated, we have no occaſion whatever to buy or borrow of our neighbours, or to ſend that money out of the country which may be ſpent as profitably, or perhaps more ſo, within it.

If, as is commonly ſaid, one of the principal follies of the day be *miſ-ſpent time*, I cannot but think we have carried that art to a very high degree of perfection, and muſt deem thoſe perſons very unreaſonable who would go abroad in queſt of means to get rid of time idly and expeditiouſly, when there are at home ſo many tempting and inviting articles to be procured every morning and every night; not to ſpeak of public amuſements, which are common to all, and which, as now

conducted

conducted by managers and authors of wonderful taste and invention, are remarkable good wasters of time. It must be obvious that our domestic engagements are every day, I should, perhaps, say every night, becoming better and better calculated to destroy this enemy, time: and what with balls, assemblies, routs, concerts, auctions, trips, and tours, and card parties, I should suppose it might be proved by arithmetic that the consumption of time has amazingly increased of late years in this country, and in a ratio far exceeding that of any necessary or luxury that can be mentioned. This would appear very evident if we would only follow a practice common enough in other cases, that of setting down in a book what we spend daily. But, unluckily, time is an article of which very few of us take an account, and which we cannot therefore exhibit in figures; and not being yet considered by Government as an article productive to the state, we can obtain no information by referring to the books of the customs or excise.

I have mentioned cards among other great sources of the consumption of time; and, perhaps, it would be difficult to find another equally common and extensive, especially if we take into account dice, pharo, and other articles which are modifications of the same, and which are admirably calculated for the faculties of those who use them, being, like certain elementary treatises, "adapted to the meanest understandings." When, however, the time these consume is fairly estimated, or calculated only in the gross (and I am ready to take the lowest calculation any of my readers shall be pleased to offer), I should really be glad to know whether there can exist the smallest necessity of having recourse to France for fresh supplies, or whether, on the contrary, we ought not to pack up and send abroad the surplus of our own stock? This is not a vague reverie of my own: I appeal to men who know *cyphers*; I appeal to the disciples of Cocker and Dilworth.

Another folly (as some call it, though others reckon it a vice), is a contempt for the duties and comforts of the married state, ending in what is very shortly expressed by the two well-known abbreviations, *crim. con.* I hope I run no risk of contradiction, when I assert that this article has of late years increased both in quantity and quality, and is fully sufficient for our wants. Of its goodness, the publick are fully enabled to judge, from those admirable specimens which it is become the fashion to exhibit three or four times a year in Westminster and Guildhall, places selected from the peculiar strong light they throw upon such articles. A man must have a very mean opinion of the ingenuity of his fellow-countrymen, who would venture to say that any foreigner can do more than claim damages for the crime which he commits himself avowedly, either by keeping a mistress in the next street, or by making his house a genteeler sort of brothel. What can any French husband do more than break his wife's heart? And as to the art and skill of performing that great feat, why should we be indebted to foreign instructions when it may be so easily accomplished in our own way, by placing a strumpet at the same table with a wife, and compelling virtue not only to associate with, but even be subservient to vice? I do not affect to know all that our ingenious neighbours on the Continent have done, or can do, but I should suppose they have never accomplished any purpose of the kind more neatly and genteelly than this; and which I am the more inclined to quote in favour of my argument, because an instance of this way of heart-breaking occurred so recently as probably to be in the remembrance of most of my readers.

Indeed, with respect to the abolition of domestic comforts, although I do not say that in all respects we have attained perfection, certainly the progress we have made is so great as to merit the full praise of such attempts, and ought to make us look at home, before we bestow labour and money in acquiring the arts of other countries. That excellent contrivance, for example, of preferring, in affairs of courtship, contiguity of estates to sympathy of affection; can any thing be better calculated to give (high) life and spirit to matrimony? and instead of looking for the charms of a fair one in her person or temper, how much more wise and expeditious to consult that wonderful discerner of the thoughts of men, the office for the three *per cent.* consolidated annuities! And then, as to personal enjoyments, the dread of retirement, or of being alone, may

may be safely said to be as well understood in this country as it can be any where; and with respect to the dangers our children are exposed to from improper amusements or company, I flatter myself, we are not greatly behind the most highly favoured nations. As to fops, fools, jilts, and demireps, if I thought there was any danger of a scarcity, I should certainly be the first to propose a bounty on the importation; but I am convinced there are plenty in the country, even if we were not to manufacture a single article of the kind for ten years to come, or the year ending May 1, 1812.

Extravagant expences is a commodity of which, I am aware, considerable dread is entertained. But, after a close investigation of the subject, and many inquiries into the dissipation of finances in foreign countries, I cannot think that our skill is capable of receiving any very important addition. Where the intention is to be ruined with our eyes open, the only difference that can possibly take place must be in the quickness of dispatch; and whether we shall be ruined a few days sooner or later (for this is not a question of *months* or *years*) is surely a matter of no great consequence, or which, at least, need not alarm our fears to such a degree as some people affect. We have carried genteel embarrassments and polite distresses to great perfection; our contempt for independence and moderation is ably supported; and the manufacture of excuses, delays, apologies, put-offs, and other enemies to stamped receipts, is certainly in a very flourishing state; a circumstance which I should not advance on my own knowledge, if I could not appeal to the books of many very creditable artificers and shopkeepers. The French may be good *haters*, because they have lately been taught to swear hatred to this and that obnoxious article; but I question whether, with their utmost ingenuity, they can exhibit specimens of aversion to pay-day more perfect than occur among us.

But, as I understand, the principal fear entertained is on account of an expected inundation of irreligious principles. Here I quit the very positive tone I have hitherto held, and must confess that something is to be conceded to the superior ingenuity of our neighbours; and therefore I allow that a certain degree of fear may be encouraged. Yet, if we are proud of such things, I do not see much reason for despondence; I would not altogether give up a point which is the parent of all others I have been mentioning. Let us only reflect on the many able writings of our own new Philosophers, male and female, which have appeared within these few years; and it will, I think, be allowed, that we have at least *endeavoured* to propagate irreligion with as much industry and vigour as any nation upon earth. If we have not succeeded, if neither our soil nor our dispositions were fitted for the purpose, the blame does not rest with the able artists to whom I allude: they exerted their utmost skill in composing, and their utmost zeal in disseminating infidelity enough for our own consumption, and which would have rendered us independent of foreign aid, if the people had taken kindly to the article. But the reason why we think the foreign manufactory more valuable is, that such principles happened to be in great demand there for certain purposes which could not be executed without them; and upon that account, and that alone, our neighbours deserve the credit of having carried them to a high degree of perfection, which, after all, was no higher than such principles naturally tend to carry themselves. But that they were the original inventors of them, or deserve the praise of ingenuity, I never will allow, while the names of Hobbes, Bolingbroke, and Hume, are held in remembrance.

I might now mention some other articles, in the manufacture of which our countrymen show an ambition to excel; and perhaps the very recent attempt to establish a midnight theatre might be brought as no inconsiderable proof, but I trust I have said enough to illustrate my principal position. The subject, indeed, is somehow or other not very pleasant to me, and the task I have performed is rather of necessity than inclination. Perhaps too my readers may not relish it much more than myself. Dry discussions on matters of trade cannot be agreeable to the majority: and, in truth, after I have taken all this trouble to vindicate the ingenuity of my countrymen of a certain class, and to prove that the course of exchange of follies between the two countries in question is at, or very nearly

nearly *at par*, I am by no means desirous of complimenting their skill at the expence of their better qualities, nor of having it thought that I am an *amateur*, or a dealer in the articles I have enumerated. I see daily a number of curious and ingenious articles in shops, which I think superfluous, and the manufacture of which seems not less a waste of time, than the purchase of them is a waste of money. Exactly so is it with me in respect to the articles I have treated of above. So far am I from glorying in our proficiency, in our successful rivalship, and in the great show we are enabled to make in this Vanity-fair, as honest John Bunyan calls it, that I most fervently wish we had been obliged to import every one of them from foreign countries, and at a price, or saddled with *duties*, that would have amounted to a prohibition: and I should, whatever other people may think, esteem myself the first of PROJECTORS, could I invent a a code of laws that would effectually prevent the use of them; for I have been long of opinion, that one principal source of happiness, whatever air of a negative it may have, is to be CONTENT with the UNAVOIDABLE miseries of human life. This subject often employs my meditations, but so limited are the human faculties, that I do not expect to be able to do more than throw out occasional hints in the course of these my lucubrations.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

A Mr. Edmund Mason favours your readers with an epigram (vol. LXXI. p. 591), which we are told was written by Mr. Gray, and further that it is "a very masterly imitation of Martial." From his giving his opinion so decidedly, any one would imagine that Mr. M. had studied all the little niceties and peculiarities of the Roman poets with great ease and attention, and that he could accurately define the distinguishing characteristics of each of them. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Urban, I am apt to think that few of your readers will be of this opinion, if they will take the trouble to turn to Catullus 84, which they will find to be the very same epigram *, that your learned correspondent calls "a very masterly imitation of Martial."

Another correspondent is still more forgetful. (But you know, Mr. Urban, great wits have short memories.) This gentleman has entirely forgotten that he ever read an ode of Mason's "addressed to a Friend;" for he has sent you some verses taken from that poem, which he firmly believes to be the offspring of his own brain. So thoroughly is he persuaded of this, that he has actually put his name to them.

I hope Mr. Nosillam will not think this hint unseasonable, for I began to fear that, if he were not apprized of his mistake, he might perhaps take it into his head to indulge the world with one of Horace's odes, under the idea that it was his own composition.

Mr. Nosillam may perhaps misunderstand me here, and imagine that I am begging him to gratify the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine with some of his own productions; I therefore take the liberty of assuring him, that, if he is determined to be a contributor to your poetical department, I cannot but think that most of them will join with me in requesting him to send an ode of Mason's rather than one of his own.

Yours, &c. P. O.

* The proper names are changed in Mr. M's copy, and two small words are left out, the omission of one of which materially takes away from the elegance of the passage.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

THE following notes, written by a late gallant Admiral whilst at Mocha, may perhaps be thought deserving of a place in your Miscellany.

Yours, &c. AN OFFICER.

ARABIA. Regard, esteem, and attachment, have no place in their union.

Women and children, from their natural levity arising from the weakness of their frame, are easily affected and agitated by the afflictions of life; but these emotions do not last long, and are very soon effaced. Men are not so easily affected, but the impression is more lasting.

The great perspiration to which they are subject in such violent heats weakens the body very much, and deprives it of vigour and activity. There is no ardour of inclination; they are merely passive; and a languor prevails that equally affects both the body and the mind.

If the hours of devotion, acts such as prayer and bathing, are excepted, the Arabs have no other mode of amusement or passing away their time. Whatever tends to increase heat, tends likewise to increase languor and a sense of

of weakneſs, of courſe inaction and repoſe are naturally deſired.

They have no embelliſhments of mythology, no materials of fancy, nor no field for poetic alluſion. Many of the compariſons, or ſimilies, uſed in their poetry, however much admired by the learned in Oriental poetry, have no beauties in my apprehenſion. That the temples of a beautiful woman ſhould be like a piece of pomegranate, her eyes like fiſh-pools, and her noſe like the tower of Lebanon, may be allegorical beauties, that, for want of taſte, I confeſs are not underſtood by me*.

This is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the luxuriance of imagination, and the exceſs of ſertile invention, which, ſcorning all reſtraint, occaſions a boldneſs of compariſon, the energy of thoſe colder diſpoſitions cannot comprehend.

We muſt ſeek the cauſe of this immutability of cuſtom in ſeveral caſes. The regularity of the climate itſelf, which makes the mode of living more uniform, and produces a lazineſs or indolence, a liſtneſs of mind and body, which requires ſome effort to overcome, ſo that after the mind has been long uſed to one impreſſion is difficult to overcome. As their cuſtoms ſeem only mere regulations for their common practice, the excluſion of women from any influence on ſociety is an aſſiſting cauſe.

The preſervation of liberty, either civil or political, requires natural vigour and exertion to ſupport thoſe privileges to which we claim a right; it requires a conſtant and unremitted attention to preſerve a free conſtitution from the encroachment of power.

But the indolence of theſe people is ſuch, that they ſubmit to oppreſſion rather than be at the trouble of redreſſing themſelves. The ſimplicity of a deſpotic government is agreeable to a people of this diſpoſition. Liberty requires a number of forms in the deciſion of a diſpute, that no puniſhment be inflicted, or property diſpoſed of, without certain ceremonies of juſtice.

Here the law is not a ſcience; no books are conſulted. The judge tries, condemns, and orders the puniſhment himſelf.

Nothing but poſitive want, or the fear of chaſtiſement, can oblige them to perform any laborious duty.

The hog is ſcarce in Arabia and Egypt from there being few or no woods, and of conſequence no proper nouriſhment for them; they never arrive at perfection, and are always in a diſeaſed ſtate.

Arabia has maintained its political independence from the nature of the country; it affords neither proviſion nor water, nor any ſhelter from the ardent rays of the ſun, ſo that in ſuch a country it is impoſſible to carry proviſions and other neceſſaries for any length of time. This has proved their preſervation from the earlieſt times. "In that dry country," ſays Diodorus Siculus, "they have wells ſunk in convenient ſituations, which are unknown to ſtrangers, but which are ſufficient for the uſe of the natives. But ſtrangers who were to invade their country would either periſh in the deſerts for want of water, or be obliged to retreat to their own country. So that the Aſſyrians in early times, nor the Medes and Macedonians in more modern, could never attack with large armies, nor bring their enterpriſes to any proſperous concluſion." Diod. Sic. lib. 2.

Dion Caſſius led an army into Arabia Felix; and, although he met little reſiſtance, the greater part of his army periſhed from diſtreſs and want of water.

In ſuch a barren country, the poſſeſſion of each individual is little more than ſufficient for his bare ſuſtenance; which affords leſs temptation to an invader, where he can take nothing but life, and not even that but at the hazard of his own.

It is probable that the polygamy which prevails through the Eaſt is one powerful cauſe of the want of affection between parents and children; the different connections and mutual jealouſy of the different parts of the family tends to deſtroy that regard.

He has no object to rouſe him, he reclines ſluggiſhly in his couch, or ſits for hours in one poſture, his eyes fixed to one point, and his ſenſes ſeem loſt in an unmeaning, ſullen reverie; this gives the caſt of his countenance a ſad melancholy air in the Arab. B.

* Solomon's Song.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipſwich, April 12.*

HAVING been much gratified by the report of the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons in your laſt, p. 262, on the ſubject of LIFE BOATS; I was induced, a few days ſince, on a viſit

viſit to a friend in London, to accompany him to the anniverſary ſermon and dinner of the Royal Humane Society. At the former it is ſufficient to ſay that Dr. Valpy preached; the ſublime pleaſure attendant on the latter it would be ſuperfluous to point out to your readers. The proceſſion of the reſuſcitated perſons muſt be ſeen to be duly appreciated. Yet this, Mr. Urban, is foreign to the purport of my letter; which was, to expreſs my agreeable ſurprize, at finding by their "Annual Report" that the Society had given to Mr. Greatheadtheir valuable medal, with an appropriate inſcription, "OB CIVES SERVATOS." A modeſt letter from the worthy inventor of the Life Boat to Capt. Reed acknowledgesthe diſtinguiſhed honour; and concludes by ſtating "that it will be his earneſt endeavour to promote theknowledge of them wherever they may be ſtationed."

As this uſeful invention cannot be too widely circulated, I ſend you this ſketch of the Boat as it actually appears in its highly meritorious employment; and ſhall ſubjoin its hiſtory.

"The building of a boat for the ſaving of lives, from ſhips driven on the ſhores of this kingdom,

kingdom, was originally suggested by the subscribers to the News-room, at the Law-house, South Shields, in March 1789, who, from situation, were the more immediate spectators of the destruction inevitably attending vessels and their crews coming on the sand, at the South entrance of Tynemouth haven.

"The first boat for that purpose, with a house for her preservation (which serves as a *depôt* for ships' materials saved), were built at the expence of the ship-owners of the port; and on the 30th of January, 1790, her utility was first experienced, when she exceeded the most sanguine expectations: so much so, that the cork jackets, then bought for the persons going off in her, are now never used.

"Since that time, the Duke of Northumberland built another Life-boat, to be kept at North Shields, and which, for distinction's sake, is called the Northumberland. By these two boats, some hundreds of valuable lives have been saved at Shields during the last 11 years; and the laudable example is now generally following: Mr. H. Greathead, of South Shields, the builder, having executed several orders, not only for different parts of this kingdom, but for foreign ports; and it is hoped, the entrance of every harbour, and every road-stead, on the shores of the United Kingdom, will shortly be provided with a similar boat.

"The boat is about 30 feet long over all, and 10 feet broad, built in a flouncing manner, represented in the cut, and decked at the floor heads, rows twelve oars fixed with grummets on iron pins; is steered by one, and covered with cork on the outside two or three strokes down from the gunwale; will carry 30 people well, and live in a most tremendous broken-head sea."

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

THE following circular letter from a Committee of the Corporation of London cannot but be acceptable to the majority of your country readers.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"*Town Clerk's Office, London, March 1, 1802.*

"SIR, The attention of the Corporation of *London* having been repeatedly engaged upon the subject of the extravagantly high price of provisions that has existed for several years past, they have presented a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, praying Parliament to direct a survey to be made of all corn, grain, &c. and have referred it to a Committee to prosecute the said petition in Parliament, in such manner as they shall be advised; and for that purpose they have instructed the said Committee to correspond with the magistrates of the several cities, towns, and boroughs, throughout the kingdom, in order to obtain a co-operation by similar petitions being presented to strengthen and support the attainment of this desired end, and to solicit every information likely to facilitate this national object.

"I am, therefore, directed by the Committee to state to you that many plans have been projected and maturely considered, but that no one has appeared so eligible as, that Government should be put in possession, twice in every year, of the stock of bread, corn, and flour, on hand throughout the kingdom, as well as the number of acres of land sown with the different kinds of grain from which bread is made.

"With this view the petition has been presented; and, upon consultation with some of the largest farmers and corn-dealers, it has been allowed to be the general opinion, that such survey may be made without impediment or injury to the grower or stockholder, and without any expence being incurred, by merely filling up the blanks agreeably to the annexed plan.

"The Committee are well aware that such a measure will not be generally complied with, unless through the medium of a parliamentary interference; but, to prevent any supposed injury, the returns should be signed and transmitted, sealed up, to a board of commissioners in London, to be appointed by Government to receive the same; and who should be enjoined to inviolable secrecy as to the returns of every individual, the sole object being to ascertain the quantities really in the country, with the prospect of the coming crop, in order that Government may be prepared against apparent scarcity.

The Committee will, therefore, feel themselves highly obliged by your early communications on the subject of this plan, and your co-operation in promoting the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, H. WOODTHORPE."

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

SOON after I had undertaken the care of a country parish, I received a visit from the village taylor, a young man, who a short time before had fallen among the Methodists; and, as upon such occasions the phrase is, was converted. In the course of our conversation upon the state of religion, he asserted that all persons who went to church were unbelievers. I told him that this seemed to me a bold assertion. He said, it might possibly appear so; but that of his own knowledge not one that went to our (meaning the village) church was a believer, for he had tried them.

them. I aſked him what touchſtone he made uſe of in theſe caſes. He replied, that he aſked them whether they were certain that their ſins were forgiven? and, if they did not anſwer immediately and without heſitation in the affirmative, he knew that they were unbelievers. Whether Dr. Rennell is in poſſeſſion of any ſuch infallible touchſtone, I know not; but certain I am, that, had he well weighed and conſidered the very firſt ſentence in the book of one of his moſt celebrated predeceſſors at the Temple, he would, at leaſt, have heſitated before he had brought his accuſation of "a reſolute, ſyſtematic, and contemptuous, neglect of religious education" againſt the public ſchools of this kingdom.

But this, Mr. Urban, ſeems to be the age of bold aſſertion and indiſcriminate accuſation, from the ignorant fanatic up (I am ſorry there ſhould be even one inſtance of it) to the learned dignitary of our own church. Mr. Godwin tells us (ſee his Polit. Juſt.) that "it is impoſſible there ſhould be an honeſt lawyer;" and that "the clergy, from the archbiſhops to the loweſt curate, are all hypocrites." Malkin condemns national eſtabliſhments in religion, as "utterly inconſiſtent with true civilization." Macleod (Examination of Watſon's Apology) tells us, that "all the evils which have been exhibited in modern Europe proceeded from the Bible." And the author of a letter to the Biſhop of Landaff deſcribes "Chriſtianity as the cauſe of poverty, diſtreſs, and ſlavery." If any credit is to be given to ſuch aſſertions, if the frequenters of the Eſtabliſhed Church are unbelievers, if there are no honeſt lawyers, if all the clergy are hypocrites, &c. moſt certainly Dr. Rennell has found out the ſource from which all theſe evils are derived: for, indeed, Mr. Urban, no good can be expected if in our public ſchools "revealed religion is treated with a reſolute, ſyſtematic, and contemptuous neglect;" and we muſt ſay with him, "there is no evil which we have not to fear from a Pagan education." What the Doctor means by "a Pagan education," I do not clearly comprehend; had it come from the mouth of my honeſt friend the taylor, or any of his fanatical brethren, the meaning would have been clear enough; but it can hardly be imagined that ſuch a man as Dr. Rennell could poſſibly intend to inſinuate that a claſſical and a Pagan education were ſynonymous terms. But, whatever was intended, the expreſſion is general, and well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe of our modern reformers, who will be as ready as the Doctor himſelf could be to expoſe "the reſolute, ſyſtematic, and contemptuous neglect" that he ſpeaks of; to lament, with the biſhop of Meath, "the ſad degeneracy of our public ſchools;" and to exert their "zeal and eloquence in calling the public attention to this portentous evil."

But, Mr. Urban, the trumpet of alarm has been ſo often ſounded, and the public attention of late years ſo often called to the conſideration of "portentous evils, that the judgement of the publick, it is hoped, will, in this caſe, be ſuſpended until ſomething more than bare aſſertion is brought to fix upon the maſters of our public ſchools, clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church, full as learned, and, for any thing that ever appeared to the contrary, as "zealous and eloquent" in the cauſe of "Revealed Religion" as Dr. Rennell himſelf; the charge of "a reſolute, ſyſtematic, and contemptuous, neglect of religious education." For my own part, I can truly ſay, that during a progreſs of almoſt ten years through a public ſchool, I neither ſaw nor heard of any thing that had the leaſt tendency to ſuch a neglect; neither had I the leaſt ſuſpicion that I was receiving "a Pagan education."

If it is generally allowed that the mode of education in our public ſchools was marked out by, or under the approbation of, the pious founders, it will be incumbent on Dr. Rennell, and the Biſhop of Meath, to point out wherein the maſters have deviated from the line preſcribed; and how it could poſſibly happen, that in an age ſaid to be ſo far enlightened beyond that in which any one of theſe ſchools was founded, ſo "ſad and univerſal a degeneracy" (for the Biſhop makes no exception) ſhould have prevailed.

In the mean time, I beg leave to recommend the paſſage above alluded to, and which, for the ſake of ſuch of your readers as may not have the book at hand to refer to, I here tranſcribe:

"He that goeth about to perſuade a multitude that they are not ſo well governed as they ought to be, ſhall never want

want attentive and favourable hearers, because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties, which in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable, they have not ordinarily the judgment to consider." Hooker's Eccl. Pol.

Yours, &c. X.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

THE church at Durham has for some time been undergoing a thorough repair; the outside is new-faced, or the old stones new-cut. The East end was wholly taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt; but, not being approved, was again taken down, and the present wall put up. The inside is beautified by a cream-colour washing, which is extended to the few antient tombs remaining, including the coats of arms on them. The old verger said, the painted glass in the East window was found to darken the church, and therefore was thrown away, and the windows improved by having plain glass put in. The old Chapter-house is pulled down, and an elegant drawing room built on its site, for the use of the chapter. The chapel at the West end, with its curious pillars and arches, serves as a workshop for the beautifiers of the church.

The above is from the information and inspection which I had of Durham cathedral in 1800, and will answer the enquiry in p. 31. A. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Kentish-Town, April* 4.

YOUR correspondent, Verax et Benevolus, p. 200, writes in great trepidation and hurry; and seems much alarmed lest the *vaccine inoculation* should be sanctioned by the approbation of parliament. The terms in which he announces himself, though they may remind some of your readers of Shakspeare's "*Coram*—*Custalorum*—Ay, *and Ratolorum too*,"—were entitled to your consideration. But as declamation cannot produce conviction, it is recommended, with all due deference to this gentleman, either, to prove his assertions before the Committee of the Commons now sitting, or to follow the example of a great physician, who, sacrificing all prejudice, and a work on the *small-pox*, just going to be published, the incubrations of twenty-four years, has submitted with a candour that does him immortal honour, to the controuling powers of argument and facts. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex, April* 10.

I BEG leave to observe, that I give *Verax et Benevolus* full credit for his intimate knowledge of the small-pox, (however little may be due to him for that of the vaccine inoculation,) if he admit, that, by *familiar* inoculation, it is very frequently propagated to others in the natural way; that, in consequence of the natural small-pox so taking place, many persons die a premature death every year; and also, if he admit, that in inoculation, where it has been *generally* practised, the women who were pregnant all miscarry.

These events, which are almost constantly happening, induce me to ask your readers the following questions.

Is inoculation for the small-pox in such cases *safe and secure* to the community at large, admitting that the individual is out of the question? And, does not every humane person, and especially the medical practitioner, dread the ravages of the natural small-pox and its impending *evils?*

I do not pretend to be a conjuror, neither will any medical gentleman in this county give me credit for it, although I am pretty generally known; much less shall I aspire to astrology. I confess, I know nothing of the fates or destinies of futurity; but I should be happy to be informed, by what data your learned correspondent penetrates into the events of a disease, at a future period of twenty years from the ninth day of March, 1802; and I hope, from the influence of his *conscientious motives*, he will publicly warn the people at large of this matter of fact, which is of so much importance to their future *health and happiness*. Hippocrates gives his readers much upon the subject of prognostics, which is principally confined to days, not years; but, as the small-pox was not known to the antients, so we cannot collect from him any idea which will elucidate the prognostics of *Verax et Benevolus*; and modern writers are silent upon this interesting question. A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

I AM a country clergyman of the old school, and have not yet forgotten the great doctrines of the glorious Reformation; the Homilies, compiled by the venerable Fathers of the Church; or those scriptural

ſcriptural Articles, which form the moſt valuable parts of her conſtitution. I was therefore prodigiouſly gratified with ſome uſeful "Hints" in your laſt, p. 221, "for improving the Energy of the Pulpit." I perfectly accord with the ſentiments advanced by that excellent writer, and hope we ſhall be favoured with the continuation of his remarks on that important and ſeaſonable ſubject, at this critical period of our national hiſtory. In the mean time, and in compliance with the intimation of another correſpondent, allow me to obſerve, that the beſt writers I have met with, on *The ſacred Types*, are, Witſius, in his "Miſcellanea Sacra," vol. I.; Leſlie, in his "Truth of the Chriſtian Religion;" M'Ewen; Mather; Taylor; and, Keach, "On the Metaphors of Scripture." IOTA.

CRITIQUE IX.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Scenery.

THAT the public mind may not be led away by miſrepreſentation, in our daily prints, of the building erected on the ſtage at Drury-lane theatre for the performances of Oratorios in the laſt week but one in Lent; I think a few hints on this head may be neceſſary, to do away the effect of ſuch impreſſions, as tending to miſlead their taſte, and their knowledge of Antiquities in this country.

Managers announce this building as executed in "the Gothic ſtyle;" meaning thereby the ſtyle of our antient architecture; a vulgar and opprobrious epithet, firſt made uſe of in the 17th century, to caſt a ſtigma on the noble ſcience. Next, they, or the newſpapers for them, tell us, "The deſign gives the interior of an abbey," (knowing no difference between the church itſelf, and the domeſtic dwellings and offices conſtituting ſuch an inſtitution). "The orcheſtra was placed in a cathedral with every appropriate decoration;" not ſcrupling to talk about the dreſſes of the choir, as conſiſtent with ſuch a religious ſcene: and many other notices of the like import.

Well, thus it was. I found that painting done for the Weſtern part of the *chapel* introduced in De M——ſort, two years ago, and laſt year brought out again as a *hall* in Adelmorn, cut up into parcels, to ſhew an interior after the antient manner. It could not be a church: for the diſtance had neither a Weſt door and window, nor an Eaſtern-window, altar, &c. It could not be a chamber; for it had on either ſide an aile of two diviſions, with groined cielings, parts appertaining to churches only. It could not be a hall; for ailes and groins have no reference to ſuch a ſituation, where alone are to be found walls ſupporting open timber worked roofs, as in Weſtminſter-hall, &c. The organ was of the modern make; the royal arms from a caſt at Coade's manufactory; the picture frame of Handel in the common way; the muſic deſks not unlike the Prince of Wales's creſt, three chandeliers in the uſual pariſh-church order; and the dreſſes of the harmonic tribe, ſuch as any of us wear in the ordinary occurrences of life; the architecture of the main edifice of Henry VIIth's time; and the fences before the ſingers and muſicians in the mode of Edward IIId's day.

According to this my ſtatement, from what ſituation are we to conſider the immortal Handel's ſtrains iſſued to entrance the liſtening ſoul? Here my experience in the arrangement of antient buildings will in no way come to aid me to decide in this conflict of managerial impropriety, ſet againſt precept or example.

It would be injuſtice to the artiſt concerned in painting the columns, arches, pannels, windows, groins, &c. not to ſay they are laboured and exact copies from parts of Weſtminſter-abbey, and remnant antient edifices about town. Thus much for this ſcenic ſpeciacle!

AN ARTIST AND AN ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

Mr URBAN, *April* 25.

NOT having Dr. Jortin's "Remarks" at hand, as quoted in your Supplement, p. 1181, I know not whether he takes notice, that the preſent ſtate of the Jews is foretold in various paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament; but it is a circumſtance in the hiſtory of this wonderful people, which ſhould never be forgotten. If the ſimple fact of their diſperſion in all lands, during ſo many ages, would in itſelf bear any compariſon with the vagabond ſtate of the Gypſies, yet when we combine *the fact with the prophecies* which predict it, we have before our eyes, in every Jew we meet, little leſs than a ſtanding miracle in proof of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and conſequently of the truth of our holy religion. R. C.

26. *The*

26. *The Income Tax ſcrutinized, and ſome Amendment propoſed to render it more agreeable to the* Britiſh *Conſtitution.* By John Gray, *LL.D.*

THE reſpectable writer endeavours to explain what is really *national income*, and what is *not*. The ſtatement of that income preſented to the Houſe of Commons conſiſts of the following articles, amounting to a capital of 102 millions.

	£.
Land rents of England	20,000,000
Lands in the hands of tenants	4,000,000
Tithes .. -	5,000,000
Amount of mines, ſhares in canals, timber, &c.	3,000,000
Rent of houſes -	6,000,000
Income ariſing from poſſeſſions -	2,000,000
Produce of the preceding articles in Scotland	5,000,000
Income from Iriſh abſentees	1,000,000
——— Weſt India d°.	4,000,000
Amount of intereſt of funds	12,000,000
Profit on foreign trade	12,000,000
——— home trade	28,000,000
	102,000,000

Inſtead of this ſtatement, the following appears to Mr. Gray to give the financial map with more accuracy; though, to reaſon correctly, we ought to have an actual ſurvey. Of the 72 millions of acres in Great Britain, ſuppoſe 16 millions to be totally unproductive, and the remaining 62 millions to be productive to the amount of only 2l. each, that is to ſay, each acre yielding one with another what would ſell for 2l. which makes on the whole an income from agriculture of £. 112,000,000

To this add the income from fiſheries -	4,000,000
—— from mines -	2,000,000
—— from Iriſh abſentees	1,000,000
—— from Weſt India ditto	4,000,000
Profit from foreign trade	12,000,000
	135,000,000

The incomes or gains of individuals, whether artiſts, actors, phyſicians, retailing ſhopkeepers, manufacturers, clergy, ſchoolmaſters, all in military and naval ſervice, handicraftſmen, menial ſervants, and children incapable of work, nor the intereſt of the funds, are not *national* income. The original income from land is the *national* income. Government ſhould ſedulouſly and liberally aid and encourage the farther cultivation of it, as Frederic the Great did after the ſeven years war had nearly exhauſted his finances. Meantime, ſettlements and fiſheries ought to be another object of parliament. Dr. G. is a decided enemy to private banks; and propoſes that the new land banks to be eſtabliſhed in the different counties of Great Britain and Ireland ſhould iſſue their notes, to an equal amount with thoſe now in circulation, for the proprietors of land, on the ſecurity of their eſtates, with the fixed reſolution to liquidate a ſmall part of them annually, till the exuberance of paper-money, now in circulation on uncertain ſecurity, ſhould be paid down to little more than barely to defray the expence of management. The territorial income and the national income are nearly ſynonymous terms." "A political examination of the Book of Domeſday would ſhew, that, ſo far were the whole of the land rents of the whole kingdom from being the property of the landholder, to be diſpoſed of as they pleaſed, that a great part of them were for the purpoſe of the defence of the State, and the maintenance of the royal dignity, conſtitutionally tied to the Crown, forming the royal domains; and if we add to theſe lands of the king, denominated *Terra Regis*, the revenues accruing to the King's Exchequer by reliefs and other conſtitutional payments, we ſhall probably find an income tax of 4s. in the pound perpetually accruing to Government from all the lands in the kingdom, in return for which the State was defended without any other tax, the ſmall revenue from cuſtoms excepted." (p. 63.) Dr. G. propoſes, that the value of the rent of land in all exiſting leaſes, of whatever kind, ſhould be regiſtered in the county-town of the county where the lands are ſituated; and that the rent ſpecified in all the new leaſes ſhould be regiſtered within a month after their date in thoſe towns, and be publiſhed three times in the news-paper of the county-town, or in the London Gazette, with penalties on thoſe who ſhould omit to comply faithfully with ſuch clauſes, and rewards to thoſe who ſhould diſcover frauds in the leſſor or leſſee. The capital of the national income being thus aſcertained, a tax *ad valorem* on this capital, at the diſcretion of parliament, would connect the public ſupply with it in a juſt proportion. By this conſtitutional law, which might

might juſtly be called *the golden rule of finance*, the legiſlature would have a real politicometer, conſtantly and truly indicating the riſe or the decline of the national proſperity, ſought for in vain from the amount of the exports and imports." (p. 74.) "A financial miniſter of Great Britain and Ireland may ſay, 'Rid me of the burden of the monied intereſt, and I will undertake to provide amply for the defence of the State and the maintenance of Government with an annual ſupply of 1s. in the pound of the national income of both iſlands,' and I will prove," adds Dr. G. "that upon this ſupply, made permanent in time of peace as well as of war, Great Britain and Ireland, ſhould they, in the courſe of the preſent century, be afflicted with five ſuch wars as they ſuſtained during the laſt century, will be able to make the ſame or greater efforts, and the people ſhall know no other tax." (p. 81.) The tax on the profit from Iriſh and Weſt India abſentees might be levied in the former as in Great Britain, and in the latter on the crops, as the tax on hops in England. The tax on the profit from foreign trade might be levied as a voluntary tithe from the merchants exporters.

The ſubject here treated on has hitherto been very confuſedly underſtood; and Dr. G.'s view is to draw the public attention to augment what is really the national income, and ſource of all ſupply both private and public. What, as he has ſhewn, the king of Pruſſia has done, Great Britain, he thinks, may do; which, if done, would produce to her greater proſperity than ſhe has ever yet known. But, as the tax will probably be wholly repealed, this is now merely matter of ſpeculation.

27. *The Complaynt of* Scotland, *written in* 1548; *with a preliminary Diſſertation and Gloſſary.* Edinb. 1801.

THE editor, J. Leyden, a young ſurgeon at Edinburgh, inſcribes this work to Richard Heber, eſq. at whoſe ſuggeſtion he undertook this edition. He aſcribes it to "a true patriot" amid the factions which diſtracted and deſolated Scotland, not only in the minority but during the reign of the unfortunate Mary, and publiſhed at an important criſis, after the battle of Pintry. After 50 pages of diſcuſſion, he inclines to attribute it to Sir *David Lindſay* of the Mount*. Mr. Pinkerton pronounced it "a moſt curious piece, fraught with great learning, the only claſſic work in old Scotiſh proſe." The editor, leſs enraptured, obſerves, that he who ſhould expect elegance or taſte in ſo antient a Scotiſh claſſic would highly be diſappointed: but if he expects antient manners to be delineated with rough but impreſſive energy; if he expects the œconomy of civil polity to be characterized, and the ſtate of factions and parties to be forcibly demonſtrated; he will probably be diſpoſed to claſs this work with thoſe authentic monuments which throw a certain and ſteady light upon hiſtory and manners. (p. 72.) "That the Complaynt is well written, and fraught with great learning, will be admitted by every one who compares it with compoſitions in proſe of the ſame period. The ſtyle of remarks is ſhrewd and forcible, though frequently quaint and affected; and the arrangement of the materials, though ſometimes careleſs, is not devoid of method. The refining logical mode of demonſtrating the plaineſt truiſms was the fault of the age, as it had formerly been that of the ſcholaſtic philoſophers; and ſome traces of the habit may be obſerved in the Complaynt. The author diſplays a degree of erudition, which in a refined age would be denominated pedantry, but which at that early period did not deſerve ſo ſevere an appellation." (p. 73.) Among all the authors cited in the Complaynt, in no one inſtance does the original of a Greek author appear to be quoted. The work is naturally divided into three parts; of which the firſt may be properly denominated the complaint of the author; the ſecond, the monologue of the author; and the third, the dream of the author, or the Complaynt of Scotland. In the firſt, the author, deeply afflicted by the miſeries of his country, begins to ſpeculate concerning their cauſes. In the ſecond, which has little connexion with the firſt or third, a variety of rural ſcenes and occupations are depicted, which are ingeniouſly diverſified with a ſea-fight and a diſſertation on natural philoſophy.

* Mr. Paton rather inclines to attribute it, with Dr. Mackenzie, to Sir James Inglis, as the author rather favours the Roman-catholic opinions, whereas Sir David Lindſay was the moſt active ſupporter of the Reformation in Scotland. EDIT.

philoſophy. This diviſion is terminated by [putting] the author into a profound ſleep during the unſucceſsful experiment of ſhutting his eyes and looking through his eyelids; and in the third part he relates his dream or viſion. The ſubject of the third is the ſame with that of the firſt, the miſeries of Scotland; but the deſcription is more particular, and the machinery allegorical. The "Epiſtil to the Quenis Grace," which is prefixed, may be conſidered as a part of the work: it paints in ſtrong colours the unhappy ſtate of the country, diſtracted by the threefold evils of invaſion, peſtilence, and civil diſcord. "In the Prologue, p. 16, our *kurt* nature is mentioned, in alluſion to the doctrine of original ſin, the account of which here given is the earlieſt which in our language occurs in a Scotiſh writer." From a MS. of John de Irlandſon, in the Advocate's library, 1490, is given an original oriſon of Chaucer to the Virgin Mary, in 20 ſtanzas. (p. 87—92.) The firſt cannon-founder in Scotland appears to be Robert Bothwick, 1532 (p. 121); but it was a conſiderable time before the art was brought to perfection. Military and naval manners are depicted in the Complaynt, and afterwards thoſe of paſtoral life. "The figures of dances mentioned in this poem were equally popular in the courts of England and Scotland. The *Pavan*, a ſolemn majeſtic dance, of Spaniſh origin, was originally performed by nobles dreſſed with a cap and ſword, lawyers in their robes, and ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion of which in the dance was ſuppoſed to reſemble the tail of a peacock, the bird from which the dance is ſuppoſed to have derived its name. From the Pavan a lighter air, denominated the Galliard, was formed, ſo that every Pavan had its correſponding Galliard. Pavans and Galliards frequently occur in the muſical compoſitions even of the 17th century." (p. 135.) An enumeration of muſical inſtruments follows at length. (p. 139—170.)

The philoſophical diſſertation of the ſhepherd commences with an encomium on the paſtoral life, as leading to the diſcovery of the circles and revolutions of the ſpheres, and of all the ſecrets of aſtronomy, phyſic, and natural philoſophy. The ſtudy of pharmacy in the middle ages was an appendage of judicial aſtrology. The Dreme of the author commences with he allegorical repreſentation of dame Scotia and her three ſons, Nobility, Clergy, and Commons, with whom ſhe vehemently expoſtulates for their diviſions and diſcords, and their diſaſtrous conſequences, with occaſional alluſions to the hiſtory of Greece and Rome. Before this period Douglas had executed his tranſlation of Virgil, and Ballantyne his verſion of the five books of Livy hitherto unpubliſhed. The alluſions to Scotiſh hiſtory are either to the exterminating wars of Edward I. or to the ravages of the Engliſh in the period immediately preceding the compoſition of the work. Of the firſt ſpecies is the mention of the Black Parliament of the barons of Ayr, where "ſextene ſcorr of the maiſt nobilles of the cuntre" were hanged "tua and tua over ane balk;" a fact which reſts on the authority of Henry the Minſtrel and the relation of Arnald Blair, and which is ſuppoſed to have been mentioned in the chapters of Book XI. of the Scotichronicon in the Scotiſh MSS. (p. 185.) The plague ſeems to have been prevalent in Scotland in the ſixteenth century. The Scotiſh *Merlin* is repreſented as a ſavage or wild beaſt, while the elder Merlin in the MS romances is conſtantly denominated "Merlin the gode ſelawe." (p. 198.) The Scotiſh character is kept up in oppoſition to the partial miſrepreſentation of the Engliſh; and the virtues of Chivalry are pourtrayed. "The vices of the nobility, their blind rapacity, and occaſional enormities, naturally generated a ferocious and turbulent ſpirit in the Commons, and ſometimes produced a violent reaction." (p. 215.) "Though numerous minute and characteriſtic traits of the habits and cuſtoms of a former period occur in the Complaynt, yet, perhaps, we find nothing more truly valuable than that view of the popular literature of Scotland, which the enumeration of the current romances, ſongs, and dances, produces. (p. 219.) Among theſe are *Walleis* and *the Bruce* and 26 more enumerated. (p. 219—236.) The hiſtorical ſongs were a ſpecies of ſhort romances, which ſeem frequently to have been introduced for the ſake of variety into thoſe more extended poems which were recited by fyttes or cantoes. (p. 273.) Many of theſe are beautifully ſimple, and in the ſtyle of modern compoſition, and gave names to airs

airs adapted to them. "The æra of the Revolution seems to be that of the decline of Scotish Music and Song." (p. 286.)

"The unexpected length (of 290 pages) to which these remarks have extended, render it impossible for the editor to subjoin, as he originally intended, an examination of the style of the Complaynt, with an essay on the history of the Scotish language. It only remains, therefore, to state the process which has been observed in preparing for the press an edition which claims the merit of scrupulous fidelity, with whatever defects it may be incumbered. Of the Complaynt of Scotland only four copies are known to be extant; one in the British Museum; another belongs to the Duke of Roxborough; a third to John Mc Gowan, esq.; and another to Mr. G. Paton. All these copies were imperfect, but three of them have been completed from the others. The two last have been constantly used in this edition; and the Museum copy has been occasionally consulted. The pages correspond exactly with those of the old edition; the orthography has been carefully retained; but the punctuation, being constantly erroneous, has been corrected. In the Glossary the Editor has generally adduced such *synonymes* from the cognate languages as he apprehended might tend to elucidate the origin or the history of the vocable; but, in cases of difficulty, he has chiefly relied on his *familiar* acquaintance from his infancy with the Scotish border dialect, in which he has often heard many words in common use, of which glossaries have not even attempted an explanation. He has sometimes adduced apposite passages from books and MSS.; and has availed himself of every opportunity of elucidating popular opinions and superstitions.—We cannot but express our obligations to this ample discussion of Scotish literary antiquities, and our wish that the Editor may be encouraged to complete his plan, mingled with regret that he is so soon determined to quit the North of Great Britain for the shores of India, whither the success of Sir W. Jones in literary enquiries has attracted him irresistibly.

28. *Observations on Medals and Gems bearing Inscriptions in the* Pahlavi, *or ancient* Persick *Character. By Sir* William Ouseley, *Int. LL.D.*

"HAVING been informed, by a letter received last month from a very learned foreign Orientalist, that the study of Persian antiquities is widely diffused over the continent of Europe, and that a gentleman attached to the embassy from Vienna to Constantinople is employed on the subject of Sassanian coins; I became apprehensive that some remarks and conjectures, which had suggested themselves to me whilst decyphering various Pahlavi inscriptions, might be anticipated, and the merit of having first explained some gems and medals might be displaced by another. That I may secure my claim to priority, I have extracted in the following work some passages from the MS materials of a treatise on the numismatic and miscellaneous antiquities of Persia, which, although I have been several months employed in the composition of it, from the delay in cutting types and engraving plates, cannot be ready before the spring of next year. In the present work, after M. Lacy's example, I have expressed the Pahlavi in equivalent Hebrew characters, and must refer my readers to the alphabets which that celebrated Orientalist has given in his 'Memoires sur diverses Antiquites de la Perse.' To this alphabet I am enabled to add, by the study of several rare gems and medals, a variety of forms in different letters. All these shall be exhibited at one view on a copper-plate annexed to my first volume: for which also I am now preparing moveable types, to express the true and antient Pahlavi character, as those which were used by the learned Hyde, of Oxford, imitate only the hand-writing of the modern Parsis, or fire-worshipers. London, August 22, 1801."

We are informed that M. de Sacy feels some little degree of injustice in any claim of precedency to which he is intitled, and has shewn it in a critique on this work in a French journal. But as our learned knight claims it more from future than former competitors, we give him full credit for his candour, and say the Frenchman is mistaken. The object in question is, whether those coins of the Persian kings which bear only the title of *iran*, or those with *iran* and *aniran*, be most antient. M. Sacy gives the priority to the first sort. He doubts the interpretation of a gem from Gorlæus, and cannot find the name of

Khosroo

Khofron on the coins mentioned by our countryman; but admits the medal in the ſection of this work, with the heads of a king, queen, and prince, to be curious and intereſting. We ſhall wait with impatience for the promiſed publication.

29. *A Diſſertation on Landed Property, as far as it reſpects Manors, Farms, Mills, and Timber.* By Robert Serle.

IN the Spring of 1800 the author was employed by the Biſhop of Winchester to carry into effect a plan for rectifying abuſes which had crept into ſome manors belonging to that ſee. His inſtructions were, to prevent further encroachments, but not to diſturb the cottagers in the poſſeſſion of the land which they had taken without authority from the waſte. In the execution of this taſk many difficulties aroſe, and the means of obviating them could not be aſcertained without much attention and enquiry. This afforded frequent obſervations, and enabled him to form ſome general concluſions on that ſubject. Want of exertion encourages great and frequent encroachments on waſtes and manors. Copyholders under different tenures will ſtrain the rights of waſte in favour of their eſtates. A like encroaching ſpirit tempts a neighbouring lord or his tenants to treſpaſs on the waſte of an adjoining manor, where paſturage is inviting and within reach. The herbage is fed by cattle of perſons having no rights within the manor, or overcharged in caſes of preſcription, to the detriment of manorial right, and, we may add, to the prejudice of the ſoil and the poorer tenants, for whoſe benefit it was primarily intended. Rights creep in, and within the verge of a foreſt or waſte many perſons become freeholders; and ſome allege that, as they pay a quit-rent to a neighbouring lord for the eſtate they occupy within the limits, they are intitled to a portion of the herbage. There is ſomething hidden under this claim, and it is believed to be one mode of making a preſcriptive right. Another matter, the encouragement given by pariſhes to poor perſons taking in land, with a view of keeping them from the poor-book, requires correction, as incidental to the ſubject. The meaſures now adopted by the Crown to mark out the boundaries of the New Foreſt are ſufficient motives to reſtrain theſe abuſes. Properly, as the rights of a manor are infringed, every one having legal claims is in danger of injury. The rectors and vicars may have their ſhare of the miſchief. Perhaps the legiſlature would do well if it were to enable lords of manors and their tenants to apply for commiſſioners to define the rights within a manor. Appeals might be had to parliament in caſe of abuſe or the miſdirection of commiſſioners.

Mr. S. reprobates the arguments uſed to the prejudice of common fields and lands, as exceeding the bounds of moderation when they aſſert that that kind of property is badly managed; and he pronounces that, unleſs there be management, the breaking of downs is a national evil, and, without reſtriction, all endeavours to eaſe the community from an impoſition in the price of corn will be of no avail, as the partial increaſe of produce brings on miſchief. The miſchief of large farms ariſes from the extent of the farms. In Hampſhire, three-fourths of the land are in the hands of large farmers, and diſtributed in progreſſion from 3,000 to 1,500 acres, the remaining three-fourths from 250 acres downwards in ſmall farms. One-third of large farms produce a regular courſe every four years, the ſmall ones in the ſame time; but the other two-thirds of large farms do not come round under the eighth year, the land lying ſo wide that the farmer cannot cultivate it. The balance of produce is againſt large farms as 600 is in compariſon of 800 in acres.

Mr. S. lays down uſeful directions in the management of timber, and concludes with an Appendix of tables on farms of various ſizes, breaking up downs, expence of building a ſmall farm-houſe, &c. commons for ſheep and others, wool, and timber. His hints are worthy the attention of the legiſlature and individuals.

30. *Self-ſufficiency incompatible with Chriſtianity; a Sermon delivered at the triennial Viſitation of the Right Rev.* Spencer, *Lord Biſhop of* Peterborough, *in the Pariſh-Church of* Daventry, June 12, 1801. *By* T. I. Twiſleton, *M. A. Vicar of* Woodford *and* Blakeſley, *and Chaplain to the Earl of* Guilford. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

TWO-PENCE *per* page makes this the deareſt diſcourſe we recollect to have purchaſed not publiſhed for the benefit of any charitable inſtitution, and might to ſome readers argue, that its author is not altogether free from the

the failing he here, from Col. ii. 8, cautions his Chriſtian brethren againſt. The ſermon is, however, both orthodox and well printed.

31. *A Thankſgiving for Plenty, and a Warning againſt Avarice. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral at* Lichfield, *on* Sunday, September 20, 1801. *By the Rev* Robert Nares, *Archdeacon of* Stafford, *and Canon-reſidentiary of* Lichfield.

A VERY appropriate exhortation, from Deut. xvi. 15, to a religiouſly honeſt diſtribution of the divine bounty in a plentiful ſupply after a ſcarcity aggravated by ſelfiſhneſs and avarice.

32. *An Attempt to ſhew the Nature and Extent of the Oath of Canonical Obedience taken by the beneficed Clergy; in Anſwer to the Remarks of the Rev* John Hey *on that Subject, contained in his late Publication. By* John Vowles, *Attorney-at-law, one of the Proctors of the Conſiſtorial Court of* Briſtol.

HOW much is it to be lamented, that profeſſors and teachers of the ſame religion cannot travel the ſame road without "falling out by the way," and, as if it were not enough to inſiſt on their differences, call one another names, as they jog along! We know nothing of Mr. Hey or his various publications *, but from this anſwer to them; but with concern we find him, in a "Faſt Sermon," bringing a general charge of *perjury* againſt pariſh-officers and incumbents. Mr. V. here ſhews that *canonical* obedience and obedience to the *canon* law are totally different. Many of the canons are in direct oppoſition to the ſtatute law, many repealed, and ſeveral rendered nugatory. The obedience ſworn to is only to the *lawful and honeſt commands* of the diocefan, as the oath of allegiance binds to obey the *lawful commands* of the King. So the Puritans underſtood it in 1660; and Dr. Manton took the oath of canonical obedience, when he conformed, and was inſtituted to the living of Covent Garden. Mr. Hey has fallen into a miſtake in aſſerting that the beneficed clergy take *the oath of uniformity*.

33. *An attempted Reply to the* Maſter *of* Weſtminſter School; *or, Reflections ſuggeſted by his Defence of Public Education. By* David Monrice, *Author of the "Art of Teaching" and other Publications on Education* *.

THE Maſter of Weſtminſter School owes no obligations to Mr. M. for his "*attempted* Reply" to him, which only aims to undervalue claſſical education, and ſubſtitute a Latin or Greek tranſlation of the Biſhop of London's Evidences of the Chriſtian Faith to Terence †; Milton's Paradiſe Loſt to Anacreon and Sappho, or even to Homer; as if modern Greek could be rendered equal to the original.

34. *A ſummary View of the Nature and Tendency of* Sunday *Evening Lectures in the Pariſh Churches of populous or large manufacturing Cities and Towns; or, a ſerious and candid Appeal to the Incumbents of the Eſtabliſhed Church; with an Account of ſome of the Cauſes which have hitherto prevented their Eſtabliſhment, and Suggeſtions for removing thoſe Cauſes in future; to which is added, the Biſhop of* London's *Evening Hymn, as ſung at the Sunday Evening Lectures.*

WE cannot help entertaining an opinion, that if the incumbents of churches, whether in towns or cities of the above deſcriptions, or of ſmaller pariſhes, would RESIDE, and do their own duty, or divide it with reſpectable curates on handſome ſtipends, the morning and evening ſervice of the church might be made abundantly uſeful, and be well attended. The objection he ſtates to Sunday Evening Lectures, that Methodiſtical preachers would creep in, is a very juſt one; nor need much danger be apprehended from Diſſenters, who, if they *can* maintain their own teachers, are too apt to indulge the liberty of making them uneaſy by uncertain incomes, or more uncertain opinions of them. He quotes the authority of Briſtol, Exeter,

* "Addreſs to the Rev. T. T. Biddulph." "Important Queſtion at Iſſue."

Mr. B. is rector of St. Stephen's, Briſtol, and of Bengworth by Eveſham, and remarkable for his conſcientious and regular diſcharge of his duty, as well as for *extempore* preaching, a mode much affected by the clergy of Briſtol. When at Bengworth, he uſed to preach thrice every Sunday, from 6 to 8, 10 to 12, 3 to 5; where now preaches Mr. Day, of Baliol college, Oxford, in the ſame manner, beſides a Wedneſday lecture, for £70. *per annum*.

* A liſt of which is attached to the end of this pamphlet, and praiſed by the Critical Review; whereby we alſo learn, that Mr. M. lives in Brownlow-ſtreet, Holborn, and attends private pupils.

† Does Mr. M. forget, or does he not know, that Grotius on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion is already in Latin, and uſed in ſchools and colleges.

Wincheſter,

Winchester, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, but more particularly at Southampton and Lymington, in favour of the institutions here recommended; and, if they are properly conducted, we wish them success.

35. *Remarks on the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, in a Letter to the Rev.* John Overton, *A. B. Author of a Work intituled "The true Christian ascertained."* *By* Edward Pearson, *B. D. Rector of* Rempstone, Nottinghamshire.

THE ground of this controversy turning more on *words* than things, we cannot but be pleased to hear Mr. P. remark (p. 17) on the authority of the Scripture and the Church service, that when it is contended that *faith* is the *sole condition* of justification, the person so contending is not in such perfect agreement with the Church, as he imagines. St. Paul speaks of the *conditional* cause of justification, and of our *first* justification, or of our first *entering* into a state of salvation: St. James of our *continuing* in a state of salvation, so as at last to be *saved*: and thus may easily be reconciled the apparent contradictions of these two Apostles, on which so much stress has been hastily and inconsiderately laid. It is the great drift of the Homily on Justification and *Salvation* to shew that the sole *meritorious* cause of our justification is Jesus Christ. "Though being at *first* justified and being admitted into a *state of salvation* are not exactly the same thing, yet the latter is the immediate consequence of the former, and the *conditions* of both must be the same." (p. 15.) *Repenting* and *believing* are joined together in all the forms of absolution.

36. *A short but serious Appeal to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian. By* Thomas Langley, *A. B. of* Snelsford, Derbyshire.

PLAIN and practical, and evidently the production of a young and ingenuous writer.

37. *A Sermon preached at an Ordination held by the Hon. and Right Rev.* Brownlow, *Lord Bishop of* Winchester, *on* Trinity Sunday, 1801. *By* William James Affable, *M. A. Curate of* Eling, Hampshire.

THIS very short sermon, which has for its text Philip. iv. 5, recommends, from the character and evidences of Christianity, the excellency of its tenets, reasonableness, and perfection of its doctrines, a strict attention to the superstructure raised on so noble a foundation. The profits of this publication are designed for the county hospital, Winchester.

38. *A short Account of the Work of Grace in the Life of* William Coombs, *a Youth, of* Buckfastleigh, *in the County of* Devon, *who, after nearly Two Years Walk with God in the Church militant here below, to join the Church triumphant which is above, died the 12th Day of* November, 1801, *aged* 13 *Years. Drawn up from authentic Testimonies at the Request of the Church of which he was a Member. By* Robert Hawkes, *D. D. Vicar of* Charles, Plymouth.

LITTLE as we choose to interfere in matters of religion, we cannot help pronouncing this to be some of the saddest stuff we ever read.

39. Adelphi. *A Sketch of the Character, and an Account of the Life, of the late Rev.* John Cowper, *A. M. Fellow of* Bene't *College*, Cambridge, *who finished his Course with Joy*, May 10, 1770. *Written by his Brother, the late* William Cowper, *Esq. of the* Inner Temple, *Author of* The Task, *&c. Transcribed from his original MS. by* John Newton, *Rector of* St. Mary Woolnoth *and* St. Mary Woolchurch.

THOSE who are acquainted with the character of the biographer, and with the character of his subject, will best determine how far the prejudices (if one may be allowed to use the term of religious conceptions would mislead an enthusiastic mind in a distempered body in his ideas of another, perhaps in the decline of life, weakened by illness, and beset by impertinent exhortation. All who knew John Cowper in the early part of life, while a student at college, will call to mind a youth of promising abilities in classic learning, in which he became entitled to academic distinctions; they will recollect a studious mind devoted to severe application, and a genius qualified to strike out the latent beauties of the classic page; they will subscribe to the description here given of him, as "a man of a most candid and ingenuous spirit, his temper remarkably sweet," and will give his brother full credit for the account of all the literary attainments he here ascribes to him. The reader of this observes, that, from the time his brother *left St. Alban's* (a phrase

phraſe whoſe meaning needs no explanation) he ceaſed not for two years to peſter him with his notions, till he made him more reſerved and unwilling to cheriſh diſputes, and interrupt the continuance of that peace which had always ſubſiſted between them, and avoiding all interference in the methodiſtical ſervices. Nothing is more eaſy than for an enthuſiaſt to avail himſelf of the infirmities of nature, and the corporal ſufferings of a dying perſon, to repreſent him as a convert to his own particular doctrines. The expreſſions of this worthy young man on his death-bed are capable of a double conſtruction; and allowance muſt be made for the conſtruction of a brother, whoſe inſanity is made an argument for his piety, and who with all his affection and zeal for his brother's converſion, ſeems, pp. 27, 28, 29, to think it was but half effected. Thoſe who knew, eſteemed, and regretted J. C. will not eaſily believe that any thing but bodily ſuffering made him a regenerate creature: they will reſent all repreſentations to the contrary as the feeble effort of enthuſiaſm to practice on a dying man, whoſe underſtanding, by their own confeſſion (p. 27), ſuffered by the extreme weakneſs of his body, and impoſe a ſtory on their readers; who may learn hence, that Methodiſm has her martyrs as well as Unitarianiſm.

40. *Memoirs of* John Bacon, *Eſq. R. A. with Reflections drawn from a View of his moral and religious Character. By* Richard Cecil, *Miniſter of* St. John's, Bedford-Row, *&c.*

"BE not righteous over-much" is the dogma of an author more experienced in the ways of true godlineſs than half the miniſters of (what they have choſen to call by a faſhionable name) evangelical religion. If every converſation, and every letter of advice to children, is to be brought forward in evidence of a man's religion, the world will not contain the evangelical biography. Memoirs of Mr. Cadogan by the ſame biographer were publiſhed 1798 prefixed to his ſermons; but the preſent memoirs are more enlivened by anecdotes of the Arts. All is not here piety: there is a mixture of moral honeſty. Much of theſe Memoirs appeared in our vol. LXIX. p. 809. Some additional facts and anecdotes, furniſhed by the family, enable the author to enlarge the former brief narrative. A mixture of unintereſting epiſode ekes out the book to 120 pages.

41. *Reflections on the Celibacy of the Fellows of Colleges.*

THE author of theſe Reflections, written at the latter end of the year 1793, conſiders this obligation impoſed on fellows of colleges ſo intereſting to them all at one time or another, that nothing could reſtrain it within the bounds of private diſcuſſion. Celibacy does not imply chaſtity. The character of fellows of colleges ſuffers from the ſuſpicion of incontinence. Late marriage is attended with innumerable evils. If marriage excites induſtry, many fellows of colleges would be obliged to purſue ſome uſeful employment. But, it may be ſaid, the adoption of our propoſal would check ſucceſſion. By increaſed patronage the ſucceſſion has been much more improved during the preſent century, than it ever can poſſibly be injured by our plan. And yet no one will venture to aſſert, that the univerſities did not flouriſh in the laſt century. But, as this is reckoned a principal objection, it is farther examined. It cannot be maintained, that by increaſing the ſucceſſion more are competently provided for. But ſucceſſion will be carried too far, when it determines a greater number of men to the learned profeſſions than there is employment for; when it throws the government of the univerſities into the hands of very young men; or when it encourages more candidates than the buildings are able to contain. It ſeems to be the general opinion, that the firſt of theſe evils already prevails; the apprehenſion of the ſecond furniſhed the legiſlature with its principal argument for the limitation of college patronage; and of the exiſtence of the laſt-mentioned evil it is to be feared that only too many proofs might be produced. (p. 18.) It is propoſed to prevent fellows of colleges from keeping their wives and children in college; and, if matrimony took up their time too much, they might be depoſed.

42. *Strictures upon the Reply of Mr.* A. Fuller *to Mr* Kentish's *Diſcourſe, intituled, "The moral Tendency of the genuine Chriſtian Doctrine. By the Author of that Diſcourſe.*

THE controverſy being continued till both ſides grew too warm, Mr. K. may be left to enjoy the laſt word, which

which he ſeems ſo eager to have. See vol. LXVII. p. 142.

43. *Voix de la Patriotiſme dans la Circonſtance preſente. Par* F. Prevoſt, *Miniſtre* Anglican, *et Paſteur de l'Egliſe* Françoiſe *conformiſte, cite le quatre Membres de l'Academie des Arcades à* Rome.

THIS is a ſermon preached on Sunday, April 1, in the French church in Milk-alley, in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, to ſolicit a voluntary contribution from its members; and Sunday, May 13, at the Swiſs chapel, when the Swiſs in England formed an aſſociation for the defence of this country; and publiſhed at the requeſt of the audience. The text is Iſaiah xl. 1—9. A diſcourſe equally animated and pathetic.

44. *A faithful Account of the Riot in* Vienna, April 12, 1798, *occaſioned by the* French *Ambaſſador hoiſting in that City the National Flag of* France. *By an Eye-Witneſs. Tranſlated from the original* German, *publiſhed at* Vienna. April 13, 1798.

WHEN every thing was in a train for peace between France and Auſtria, the ambaſſador of the former, General Bernadotte, and his ſuite, a troop of rude and inconſiderate young perſons, without regard to the rights of nations and the bonds of ſociety, ridiculed all that in the eyes of other nations is ſacred and reſpectable, vilified every thing that differed from what they had been accuſtomed to ſee in their own country, indulged in boaſtful language, and, in ſhort, diſcovered no inclination to unite cloſer the ties of friendſhip between the two powers. The conduct of the ambaſſador became daily more encroaching, and the inſolence of his ſuite more inſupportable. They avoided with marked averſion all intercourſe with perſons of reſpectability, and confined their ſociety to rejected fugitives and to a few foreigners, who paid with ingratitude the country which had received them with hoſpitality and kindneſs. Bernadotte hung out the tricoloured flag, which provoked the populace ſo, that they were hardly reſtrained by the police and garriſon from doing greater damage to the ambaſſador's hotel than breaking his windows and kitchen furniture, and tearing and burning the flag; on which he demanded a paſſport to Raſtadt, and was diſmiſſed with a guard and the uſual honours.

45. *Appendix to an Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening, by* George Maſon, *which was printed in* 1795.

THIS ſhort Appendix, or rather two Appendixes, is chiefly in reply to ſome expreſſions of Mr. Price in the re-publication of his Eſſay on the Picturesque, and his ſecond volume, juſt publiſhed. Mr. M. does not approve his ſyſtem of gardening.

46. *A Digeſt of the Acts of Parliament for raiſing a Proviſional Force of Cavalry for the Defence of thoſe Kingdoms to the End of the laſt Seſſion,* 37 Geo. *III. with Notes and Obſervations. By* Edward Boſwell, *Clerk to the Lieutenancy of* Dorſet. *Part I.*

IF any acts want explanation, they certainly are the acts in queſtion. Mr. B. has made them as plain as the nature of the ſubject admits, and added notes of illuſtration. Part II. will be publiſhed as ſpeedily as poſſible, and will contain the forms and precedents uſed, and to be uſed, under theſe acts, which are referred to by the letters of the alphabet.

47. *The Lakers; a Comic Opera of Three Acts.*

THE author of this ſmart and lively burleſque on the faſhionable propenſity of lake-viſiting, which can only be vindicated by conſidering that the money is ſpent in our own inſtead of foreign countries, has, like another playwright, who forſook the bar for the ſtage, found himſelf cruelly diſappointed, for want of knowing that managers ſeldom ſet ſongs to muſick, or pay for muſical compoſitions to other men's productions. It is charity to make this circumſtance known; for many poor play-writers think, when they write a tolerable dialogue and a few pretty ſongs, this is all a manager looked for. On the contrary, no man need to trouble himſelf to write operas for the ſtage, unleſs he has a hundred pounds to ſpare for muſick, or unleſs he writes in conjunction with a compoſer, whoſe profits will be in proportion with thoſe of the author of the dramatic part. The other gentleman alluded to never recovered after his diſappointment; he was too much in debt to plead at the bar, and he retired into Wales, and there died about eight years ago in great obſcurity. Some years before his death he was employed by a London bookſeller to write novels, which was his chief ſupport, for he had

had a very good taſte in that line of writing.

The preſent piece was written principally for acting, and for the ſingular manners of Mrs. Mattocks, to be ſet off with the farther advantages of muſick and the moſt beautiful ſcenery that can be imagined, and was intended to have been curtailed for the ſtage. It only remains to ſay a few words upon the objects of the ridicule. The author aſſures himſelf he is not ſingular in thinking the ſtudy of botany not altogether a proper amuſement for the more poliſhed ſex; and the falſe taſte of a licentious age, which is gaining ground, and corrupts the ſoft and elegant manners of the otherwiſe loveliest part of the creation, requires every diſcouragement which can be given.

Sir Charles Portinſcale, enamoured with Lydia at a dance, meets her in company with her *taſty* botanical aunt Miſs Beccabunga Veronica, of Diandria hall, exploring the picturesque ſcenery of the lakes. Sample, a rider, having changed bags with Sir Charles, travels in *his* regimentals, and impoſes on Veronica, till Sir Charles, diſcovering the miſtake, obliges him to act as ſervant to his man Speedwell, who, perſonating his maſter, makes love to the aunt, while Sir Charles enjoys the diſcovery of himſelf to the niece. Bob Kiddy, a vulgar country ſquire, nephew to Veronica, in purſuit of his party, falls in company with two *pedeſtrians* (under which name the moralizing travellers of the preſent day are well deſcribed), whom he inſults and ſlights. Sample makes love to Anna Katherina, the waiting woman of Veronica, who has caught her miſtreſs's affectation; and Bob offering to fight him the pedeſtrians interfere. Bob perſiſting to fight with piſtols loaded with ball, and giving his antagoniſt a pair loaded only with powder an explanation takes place. Veronica narrowly eſcapes being deceived by the bagman, and is ſelf drawn-in to marry the ſervant of Sir Charles, who obtains the object of his wiſhes, while Sample takes up with the maid, and Bob is diſmiſſed as a ſcoundrel. The ſeveral characters are humouroufly ſuſtained.

48. *Obſervations on the Statutes for regiſtring Deeds, with a Collection of Caſes upon the Operation and Intention of thoſe Statutes. To which are added, Inſtructions for carrying them into Effect, and a great Variety of Memorial Precedents, ſuited to the Regiſtries of* Middleſex *and* Yorkſhire. *By* John Rigge, *Deputy Regiſter for* Middleſex.

JUDGE BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries, having ſuggeſted that more diſputes have ariſen in regiſtered counties, by the inattention and omiſſion of parties, than been prevented by the uſe of regiſters, Mr. R. poſſeſſing from his official ſituation a complete opportunity to eſtimate the practical benefits of the Middleſex regiſtering act, from which thoſe of the three ridings of Yorkſhire differ in no eſſential points, ſuggeſts that the remark ought not to weigh concluſively on the public mind, unſupported by any poſition from the authority whence it proceeds. He ſhews that the declared purpoſe of the ſtatute is the prevention of fraud by ſecret conveyances. No deduction is to be made from any part of their text that the *minutiæ* of titles are to be explained, or that a purchaſer or mortgagee may acquire perfect information by their ſubſtantive aſſiſtance. I mention this only becauſe I am ſenſible many perſons conceive the regiſtry to be a conſervatory of intelligence whence titles may be effectually framed or deprecated. Thus having ſtated the reaſons probably influencing the legiſlature in paſſing theſe acts, not to preſs for further publicity of tranſaction within the counties to which they refer, and having not only ſhewn the preſent practice of entering memorials, but, as I think, evinced the impoſſibility of *danger* being incurred by an oppoſite conduct, though *inconvenience* and *ſuſpicion* frequently may, I ſhall diſmiſs my ſubject with one more obſervation, namely, that general opinions are ſeldom more correct than when they involve a conſideration of pecuniary advantage and ſecurity; and when a compariſon is attempted to be made between the ſalutary and dangerous tendency of the regiſtering ſtatutes, ſome attention may be due to an inconteſtable fact, *viz.* that purchaſers will pay larger ſums, and mortgagees frequently advance money at one per cent. lower rate of intereſt, on property in the regiſtering counties than in others, whence it ſeems obvious that practical and poſitive advantages accrue to the community by their operation. The ſucceeding ſheets will be occupied by an attempt to correct miſconceptions on more immaterial points than thoſe beforementioned, and to give a few

few plain directions for the ready attainment of such benefits as seem to have been proposed by the legislature. In this attempt are also implied certain precedents or forms for preparing memorials, which are rendered equally useful for the ridings of the county of York as for the county of Middlesex." (pp. 69, 70.)

49. *Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion. By* Edward Maltby, *B. D. domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bp. of* Lincoln.

THIS is a work which does great credit to the ingenuity and diligence of the author, as it proves him to be a very excellent scholar as well as a sound divine. He has turned his learning, which appears to be considerable, to the best purpose, by applying it to sacred uses. We had heard of his reputation at Cambridge, where his juvenile essays gained him many distinguished marks of honour; and we are glad to find that he pursues with unabated ardour his studious career, and has directed his attention to theological discussions.

The principal contents of his work consist of eight chapters: 1. on the internal evidence of genuineness and authenticity in the books of the New Testament; 2. on the proof arising from the nature and strength of the prejudices of the Jews; 3. on the conduct of the disciples; 4. on the miracles wrought by the disciples during the life of our Lord; 5. on the scheme of the Gospel; 6. on the character of Jesus; 7. Mr. Godwin's misrepresentation of the Christian religion, and the character of its founder, examined; 8. view of the defects of the evidence in favour of the Mahometan religion.

Among other very excellent points, Mr. M. has discussed with great fairness the objections raised by Godwin against Christianity; and his disciples, if any persons are still weak enough to be ambitious of that title, will do well to consider the solid arguments advanced against their master.

The limits of our work confine us to a few quotations, which have struck us in the course of our perusal as highly creditable to the author.

Speaking of the character of our Saviour as contrasted with other eminent persons, whose lives are recorded by those who had the best opportunities of knowing them, he observes, p. 267: "It was the remark of a great judge of life, that the most celebrated and distinguished characters never appeared so estimable to those who had an opportunity of approaching them more nearly, and of observing them more narrowly, as when the caution induced by the presence of spectators was removed, and the exertion occasioned by the desire of gaining applause no longer continued. Such a close and frequent inspection of the human conduct serves, like the power of an optical glass, to discover that which is latent, to enlarge that which is minute, to deform that which is beautiful. If, however, we apply the observation which is so generally true of human nature to the narratives which contain the actions of Jesus, his character, even when subjected to this close inspection, shews a lustre equally unbroken, and a beauty equally regular. Admitted to all the familiarity of social intercourse, partners of his retirement, and witnesses of his most trying hours, the Apostles relate every incident without disguise; and from them we have a series of facts, clearly illustrating the habits, and completely developing the character of their friend and master. Yet, amidst all this variety of situation and accuracy of detail, the only impression left upon the mind of an unprejudiced reader are those of affection and a veneration for the transcendental virtues of Jesus Christ."

The concluding remark of the last chapter is very excellent, and is expressed with much elegance, p. 366: "Christianity appeared in a most enlightened age; it has attracted the notice and challenged the scrutiny of the acute and intelligent; yet, in the space of 18 centuries, no one decisive mark of fraud has been fixed upon, as affecting the conduct or doctrines of its founder. On the contrary, the more accurate the search, and the more piercing the scrutiny into its authority, the characters of truth have appeared with undiminished, nay increased lustre."

"If the revolution of so many ages has failed to reveal one indubitable trace of fallacy in the origin of our holy religion; if the labours of so many intellects have been baffled in the attempt to stigmatize it as indebted to fraud or enthusiasm for its success; is it probable that a few more ages rolling on shall unfold the hitherto undiscovered secret of its human birth? Are the

the ſages yet unborn who ſhall probe to the quick the latent wound which has ſo long rankled without betraying one ſymptom of unſoundneſs? Until ſuch exalted ſpirits ſhall appear, and ſuch wondrous ages arrive, why may we not content ourſelves with believing that which is ſo far from having been proved incredible, that it has, on the contrary, been found to poſſeſs all the marks of credibility which in any ſimilar queſtion the human underſtanding can require? Surely, in the religion of Jeſus there is ſufficient evidence to warrant our faith, ſufficient authority to regulate our conduct, and ſufficient encouragement to elevate and ſuſtain our hope."

The work is cloſed with two Latin compoſitions; the former was written as an exerciſe for the degree of batchelor of divinity; the latter is a *concio* for the ſame purpoſe, where the common notion of Jeptha's ſacrificing his daughter is examined, and ingenious reaſons are given why the account of the execution of the father's vow is not to be too literally underſtood. We were glad to ſee the authority of Dr. Uri, the venerable and learned Hungarian, quoted in ſupport of the hypotheſis of the writer; which reminds us of a diſcourſe of Dr. Randolph upon the ſame ſubject.

This volume was publiſhed at Cambridge; and, by the liberality of the ſyndics of the univerſity preſs, is the cheapeſt octavo volume we have ſeen for many years. This circumſtance, added to its intrinſic worth, induce us to recommend it. It may be very uſeful to young divines, and be an excellent guide to their critical and theological ſtudies. It well deſerves the attention of thoſe perſons who hold the ſentiments of modern infidels in eſteem, as they may here be ſoon convinced how ſhallow and ſuperficial their cavils are when oppoſed to the candour, judgment, and learning, of the author of the "Illuſtration."

50. *A Continuation of the annual Meteorological Regiſter kept at* Mansfield Woodhouſe, *from the Year* 1800 *to the End of the Year* 1801. *By* H. R.

OUR reſpectable friend renews his annual obſervations, and has added to them ſeveral curious facts and diſcoveries. The appearance of the clouds one evening in April, occaſioned probably by the ſpontaneous electricity of the lower atmoſphere, which is generally ſtrong a little before and a little after the ſetting of the ſun; the effect of lightning on an aſh in Norwood park, ſtruck by lightning paſſing almoſt in an horizontal direction under the contiguous trees, the foliage of which did not appear to have been touched. Eſtimated quantity of rain 26 inches, days of froſt 60, of ſnow 18. Diſcoveries: by Dr. Mourgerex, that fewer people die and more are born in winter than in ſummer; that ſome months are more fatal to males, and others to females; and that the chance of life in a male is leſs than a female: by Dr. Caradori, on the reſpiration of fiſhes: and by Gilbert White, on the denſity of fog reflecting the human ſhadow in gigantic proportion to perſons walking in it by night with a lantern, and turning their backs to the light.

The price of wheat per quarter at Mansfield was higheſt in April, 7l. 6s. 8d.; and loweſt in October, 4l.

51. *A Sermon preached in the Pariſh-Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the worſhipful Court of Aldermen, on* Tueſday, Sept. 29, 1801, *previous to the Election of a Chief Magiſtrate for the City of* London. *By* G. Gregory, *D. D. Chaplain to his Lordſhip, Domeſtic Chaplain to the Biſhop of* London, *&c.*

FROM Pſa. xl. 1, 2, the Doctor takes occaſion to recommend to his fellow-citizens to make choice of a religious, juſt, and upright chief-magiſtrate.

52. *The Conjunction of* Jupiter *and* Venus *in* Leo *on the 20th of* September, 1801, *a happy Prelude to a propitious Peace; a Poem.* Mercury's *Apology for the Curate's Blunder; an Impromptu; addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Yarmouth. *And other poetical Pieces. By the Rev.* John Black.

53. *The Freeſchool, a Poem. To which is added, an Elegy on the Death of* Edmund Jenney, *Eſq. of* Bredfield, *and of* Philip Bewas Broke, *Eſq. of* Nacton; *the former of whom died after a ſevere Illneſs on the 22d of* Auguſt, 1801, *and the latter ſuddenly on the day following. By the ſame Author.*

MR. B. whom we reviewed vol. LXXI. p. 920, and his funeral ſermon on Mr. Carthew, vol. LXI. p. 360, continues to amuſe by his poetical effuſions, which, we hope, repay him with intereſt.

54. *Ob-*

54. *Observations on Dr.* Sturges's *Pamphlet respecting Non-Residence of the Clergy, in a Letter to Mr.* Baron Maseres.

THERE is something in this pamphlet so congenial to our sentiments on the important subject, that we shall not be thought to give the subject too much attention in reviewing it. "Dr. S.'s letter was put into the hands of the writer of the following letter by the very learned and excellent person to whom the letter is addressed, and who is himself an advocate for "moderate Reform." The agreement of the author's opinions concerning parochial non-residence with those of this valuable friend, is a powerful inducement to the publication of them." Dr. Sturges seems to this writer to have spoken of the mischiefs of non-residence in a very cold and perfunctory strain of animadversion, which he is willing to ascribe partly to the general mildness of Dr. S.'s temper, and partly to that apprehension which he has expressed, that the current of opinion is turned too strongly against non-residence. I, however, says he, have no such apprehension, and therefore I scruple not to reinforce the tender representations of Dr. S. by the vigorous and energetic eloquence of two other most learned, zealous, and laborious champions of our church, the ornaments of two distant periods, Bp. Horsley and the venerable Hooker. What the latter excellent man insisted on two centuries ago requires double attention in the present age, when it cannot be "of trifling moment whether the rustics of a thinly-peopled village have or have not a superintending check to licentious practices of immorality, or indifferent that they should always have resident among them one man able, disposed, and ready to meet the baneful approaches of revolutionary philosophy, to watch and extirpate the first growth of that noxious plant, by which the atmosphere of kingdoms has been corrupted, to administer a prompt and powerful antidote to that subtle and infectious poison, which, unless so counteracted, will in this country, as it has done in others, rapidly spread itself through all the members of the body." (p. 18.)

After stating the seven classes of persons who, being parish priests, are yet enabled to absent themselves from a parish of which they may have the benefice without incurring the penalties of the tremendous statute-exceptions, tending to bereave at least a sufficient number of parishes of resident incumbents, they take out of the scope of the statute at least a sufficient number of cases of parochial non-residence; and I verily believe quite as large a number as Dr. S. could supply meritorious reasons for which he has pleaded. Ill health, bodily infirmity, employment in the king's embassies, seem to be completely provided for by the law. Of the possible "domestic circumstances" requiring non-residence, to which he alludes, some doubtless would be satisfied by the non-residence less than one month at a time, and two months at different times, in a year, permitted in all cases by the statute. The courts of law, and the nation at large, would be most happy to afford to a parish priest the benefit of the most liberal construction in his favour. But a case which "overrules every other consideration, and is paramount to every other duty," may perhaps happen to one out of one hundred incumbents once in his life. Clergymen employed as tutors at home, or companions abroad, to young men of fortune, are not so numerous as to merit such national attention. There are enough members of the universities, and other ecclesiasticks unattached to parish benfices, who are willing and perfectly qualified to engage in this sort of occupation. A parochial benefice is by no means an unconditional freehold; the duties and the emoluments are correlative. Subject to these obligations were all parish benefices accepted, and subject to these they are retained. The station of a parochial incumbent is his parish. Many persons have, as Dr. S. observes, "assumed the clerical profession merely as the means of advantageously purchasing a life annuity, on the clear produce of which, after defraying the charges of management, they have lived at large in the world without any regard to the duties appendent to it."—"To these abuses much has been contributed by the extensive lay patronage of this kingdom, and the shameless traffick, not occasional or clandestine, but daily thrusting its unblushing forehead into the most conspicuous columns of the public prints, to which it has given occasion; a traffick of which, perhaps, it is scarcely too much to say, that it has turned the house of prayer into a den of thieves. Nor has the evil not been aggravated by those irregular

temples of criminal speculation, of which on one day the pulpit is occupied by a divine, and the next it may be an auctioneer*." (p. 29.) The Observer wishes to see the extent of lay-patronage contracted, and its exercise further regulated, and new parochial churches or chapels, under complete institution and superintendance, substituted in place of the uncontrolled edifices of private advantage. Very much will be gained by execution of the laws against non-residents, which, among other great benefits, will probably turn aside from the clerical profession many, who, if they should assume it, would assume it to its disgrace. Unfortunately, human society is so constructed, that we must not in all cases too scrupulously require satisfaction as to the principles on which beneficial measures are adopted. We must be content if their substantial tangible effect be good. (pp. 30, 31.)

It is, however, a melancholy reflection that religion itself must be guarded by *informers*, and its ministers goaded or frighted into the performance, however legally superficial, of their duty by pains and penalties. "It was well observed in parliament (I believe by the Solicitor-general), that the very ground on which the Clergy called for the extraordinary interposition in their favour, established the enormity of their delinquency;" while those venerable Fathers of the Church in whom authority is vested slumber over reformation, and, by their studied delays of it from one four months to another, confess their inability or desire to effect it—till some violent exertion of the enemy brings about what their supineness hastens to a crisis. Self-convicted and self-condemned these venerable pluralists slumber in their stalls till the ecclesiastical system falls about their ears, rather than exert that authority, which they certainly have, to compel equal residence from the highest Dignitary who undertakes a cure of souls, to the poorest parish priest who drudges in neglect and obscurity thro' the cure of a parish and the care of a family. In what view must a Prelate of the first Protestant church in the world look upon a clergyman who has avowed himself a professor of hunting and dog-racing, studies which he has pursued with that ardour and skill as to afford a fair presumption they have engrossed all his time and thoughts from those appropriated to his clerical designation, and to that call by which he avowed him set apart by the Holy Ghost. But if this is a tender subject, what shall be said of the Prelates assembled in council at the Board of Agriculture, sanctioning their secretary and their surveyor to decry and calumniate tithes, and substituting a compensation, as likely to consume the husbandman's profits as the old regime, and with more certainty, before fixed by act of parliament, instead of subject to the wants or caprice of a new incumbent, who, unless bound by an antient modus, had it in his power to raise his tithes at certain periods.

Were we as many Reviewers as there are dioceses, should we not be able to recount in each a case where the non-resident has completely baffled his diocesan, either by preferring to curatize in a sporting country, where his own or his wife's property or reversion lies, or his or her parents reside, who cannot leave the paternal spot and travel 50 miles across the island to a less favoured one; or pretending an inability to please his own parishioners, or affecting a preference of a retired village to a genteel neighbourhood, or assuming a particular duty or employment, be it the care of some friend or patron's interest as steward or farmer? And have not parishes been set together by the ears from partiality to their proper incumbent's representative? Have Paul and Barnabas contended from a preference of Mark to Silas, and is there a Christian or Protestant bishop of this time free from partiality?

Dr. Sturges need not fear prosecutions for the poorer Clergy. "Though I am quite ignorant of the man and the details of his transactions, I will venture to hazard the assertion, that the person who lately brought so many actions on the statute of Henry VIII. warred not against the petty offenders. No; no; *cantabit vacuus*. He flew at a nobler quarry; I understand

* It is a notorious fact, that a fund is raised among the Methodists who assumed the name of evangelical preachers for purchasing livings for teachers of their own system. The lay-purchaser of a good estate has not unfrequently offered to dispossess the established and respected incumbent of his pulpit, by the specious and polite offer of a curate of a different way of thinking to relieve him in performing his duty.

ſtand he was an inferior member of the profeſſion of the law. No man could have ſwept an attorney's office without acquiring ſome little acquaintance with the oracular maxims of our homely anceſtors. He well enough knows, I will anſwer for him, what is the value of the damages proverbially recovered by that ſimple plaintiff who ſues a beggar." Our author propoſes, that the poor laborious and meritorious clergyman ſhould be exempted from ruinous proſecutions for non-reſidence. For, to adduce the ſlenderneſs of eccleſiaſtical benefices, and the importance of reſpectable proviſions for the Clergy, in juſtification of the exiſting ſyſtem of non-reſidence, has always appeared a moſt ſtrange, wild, and contradictory mode of reaſoning. If theſe revenues are inadequate to the decent ſupport of one ſet of men as reſident incumbents, how much more inadequate muſt they be to the decent ſupport of the ſame ſet of men as idle gratuitous non-reſident annuitants; and alſo, in addition to them, of another ſet of perſons equally clergymen with themſelves, and, as a body, poſſeſſing both on the principles of equity and conſcience, and alſo in the view of eccleſiaſtical expediency, much ſtronger claims to a reſpectable maintenance as officiating clergymen.

The next object of our author is to do away Dr. S.'s apprehenſion of the diſcouraging young men of good connections and promiſing abilities from engaging in the profeſſion of the Church by unneceſſary reſtraints. There will be ſufficient attractions from two archbiſhopricks, 24 biſhopricks, 26 deanries, ſplendid ſtalls, and affluent deſirable ſtations in cathedral and collegiate churches, the two univerſities, among the parochial benefices, and the whole maſs of Iriſh preferments. The revenues of the church of Scotland, amounting to only 68,514l. 1s. 5½d. affords a decent ſubſiſtence to 944 miniſters. "The moſt opulent church in Chriſtendom does not maintain better the uniformity of faith, the fervour of devotion, the ſpirit of order, regularity, and auſtere morals, in the great body of the people than this poorly-endowed church of Scotland. All the good effects, both civil and religious, which an eſtabliſhed church can be ſuppoſed to produce, are produced by it as completely as by any other. The greateſt part of the Proteſtant church in Switzerland, which in general are not better endowed than the church of Scotland, produce thoſe effects in a ſtill higher degree." Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, vol. III. p. 235. Let us then diſmiſs this viſionary terror. *The enforcement of parochial reſidence never will exclude from the ſervice of the Church any one man who ſhall be worthy of admiſſion into it.*" (p. 43.)

We come now to the *diſcretionary power* of the biſhops for enforcing reſidence. To this our author objects in the ſtrongeſt terms: "Judicial diſcretion is an abomination." (p. 45.) In the human character is univerſally acknowledged to exiſt a principle of *eſprit du corps*; a principle which, in its mildeſt operation, is apt to ſubject a man to a more lively ſenſibility of the rights, and a leſs acute feeling of the duties of thoſe with whom he is, either by profeſſion or habits of life, aſſimilated than of others. From this principle moſt unqueſtionably the body of the Clergy is not exempt. To the influence of this principle the pamphlet on my table convinces me that Dr. S. is a little —and in a judge a little of it is more than enough—ſubject. That Biſhop muſt be a valuable miniſter whoſe character is as unexceptionable as Dr. S.'s. But I ſolemnly proteſt, that I ſhould not think the parochial reſidence of the Clergy might with ſafety be made to depend on merely the effects of even his voluntary active interference. I find not that the ſucceſſive bodies of biſhops, notwithſtanding the anxiety on the ſubject from time to time expreſſed by individuals among them, have been very active in enforcing that reſidence which I hold to be of ſo great national conſequence, and of which it is now propoſed they ſhould have the compulſion. Burn and Gibſon lay down that, independently of the ſtatute, a biſhop may compel the reſidence of all Clergy who have the cure or care of ſouls within his dioceſe. Dr. S. however, ſeems to intimate (p. 36), that they want power to do it effectually. I know not exactly how to reconcile theſe apparent contradictions. I take for granted Dr. S. is correct; but on this occaſion I muſt expreſs my regret, that the biſhops have not demanded from the legiſlature the neceſſary extenſion of their power. Although I hope never to ſee the enforcement of parochial reſidence locked up in the hands of the biſhops, no friend of the Church would object to their poſſeſſing ample

ample and vigorous concurrent power to compel the ſtrict performance of that duty. Thirdly, ſuppoſing all our biſhops to be completely purified from every groſs taint of mortal corruption, yet we cannot expect them to be entirely free from the frailties of humanity; ſome will be indolent, ſome will be timid, ſome will be too eaſy-tempered. Their very virtues may ſubject them to miſconduct on occaſions which would occur. In private life, in the character of an individual, few qualities are more amiable than a lively, tender, active ſympathy for the hardſhips of others: in a judge, this very ſame quality becomes a miſerable, diſgraceful, miſchievous weakneſs. One biſhop would be likely to admit in excuſe for non-reſidence one ſet of hard caſes, which would make room for the introduction of a ſecond; ſome would favour thoſe friends to whom they had been patrons; ſome the friends of thoſe who had been patrons to themſelves; the relaxation of one dioceſan would be ſucceſsfully urged in ſoliciting the indulgence of another; and thus non-reſidence would be continued in an infinite ſeries of increaſing magnitudes. Fourthly, length of days weakens the power of reſiſtance, and diſables and diſinclines from exertion and trouble. In reward for the regularity and temperance of our prelates, their lives are ordinarily extended to very long periods. Of the exiſting 26, one-fifth, I believe, have ſeen more than 80 years. Is it ſafe, is it decent, to impoſe on the infirmity and decrepitude, on the languor and irreſolution of ſuch advanced age, the new taſk of combating the pertinacious importunity of every clamorous claimant for indulgence throughout an extenſive dioceſe* ?

"In fine, quis cuſtodiet ipſos cuſtodes?" It is by no means abſolutely impoſſible that a biſhop himſelf may be obnoxious to the charge of neglecting the duty of reſidence: and how then would he interpoſe to enforce the performance of it in another. With what propriety could, for inſtance, a biſhop of Llandaff (I refer to the known delinquency of this learned prelate—*clara et multa virtute redempti*—with the reſpectful and anxious embarraſſment of a child compelled to remonſtrate againſt the miſconduct of a parent)? with what propriety could that prelate, poſſeſſing a biſhoprick in South Wales, a profeſſorſhip of divinity in Cambridge, and a parochial benefice in Leiceſterſhire, yet holding his reſidence on a lay eſtate in Weſtmorland; with what propriety, conſiſtency, or decency, with what ſincerity or ſeriouſneſs, I aſk, could he cenſure, for the neglect of the duty of which we ſpeak, the beneficed Clergy of Monmouthſhire or Glamorganſhire? But let us turn aſide from the mortifying contemplation of reality to the ſuppoſition of ſome other poſſible but fictitious caſe. Let us ſuppoſe an Engliſh biſhop of ample revenue, and in no lack of epiſcopal manſions, induced to pay a long viſit to foreign countries by ſome in itſelf innocent but voluntary motive, a wiſh perchance to "ſurvey the ſumptuouſneſs of palaces, or the ſtateline ſs of temples, to make accurate meaſurements of the remains of antient grandeur, or to form a ſcale of the curioſity of modern art, to collect medals, or to collate MSS.*" In his abſence, if haply he could find within his biſhoprick a man, who, to the conſideration and dignity reſulting from the appointments of pariſh prieſt, chancellor of his dioceſe, prebendary of his cathedral, and chaplain to our royal maſter, ſhould add the ſtill higher dignities of eminent talents, a benevolent heart, and ſpotleſs integrity of life: he would eagerly devolve on ſuch a character the vicarial diſcharge of his high and weighty functions. Of ſuch a caſe Dr. S. will allow that the occurrence is not impoſſible; and let me aſk him with what feelings he, as ſuch vice-general, would ſet about to exerciſe a diſcretional power of coercion on the non-reſident clergy of his non-reſident biſhop? (p. 52—54.)

"As my great object is merely to eſtabliſh the juſtice and neceſſity of enforcing by ſtatute parochial reſidence of the Clergy, I ſhall not enlarge on

* We ſhould be ſorry to inſinuate that our candid and worthy Obſerver conſiders ſo large a portion of the bench as occupied by *old women*; we muſt not forget, however, that they are men of *like paſſions* with the reſt of mankind. A mother, a ſiſter, or even a grandmother, would with ſome kick up the balance of juſtice; or, not to ſuſpect that a ſiſter or wife may lead them about, they may be amuſed with repeated promiſes of reſidence, or frivolous excuſes for non-reſidence.

* Such a biſhop, though he changes his windows into reflecting mirrors, would ſtill ſee but through a glaſs darkly.

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the other topicks which Dr. S. has introduced into his pamphlet. He has agitated the queſtions, whether the deciſion, that on every living which has a parſonage-houſe reſidence muſt be in ſuch parſon founded on a fair conſtruction of the ſtatute; and if ſo, whether it be an expedient regulation. As to this latter, I need not do more than remind him, that much may be ſaid on both ſides. He muſt be perfectly aware of the dilapidating effects of non-reſidence in a parſonage-houſe. At the ſame time, as far as my own opinion goes, I ſee not any great objection to inveſting the biſhops with a power of conditionally licenſing incumbents to reſide within their reſpective pariſhes in other houſes than the parſonage. The attempt to deduce an inference in favour of non-reſidence from the fact that the law allows pluralities of parochial benefices, and that a pluraliſt cannot be at the ſame time reſident on more than one benefice, really appears to me a mode of argument too frivolous to be relied on by Dr. S. or indeed to deſerve an anſwer. Nor can I allow much ſolidity to the complaint, that the ſame fine is impoſed on the poor and the wealthy clergyman, and that the ſeverity of the law will chiefly fall on the inferior Clergy, ſince the incumbents of ſmall livings are moſt likely to be tempted to quit a mean and inconvenient houſe for better accommodations. In this repreſentation exiſts a fallacy. Dr. S. I ſhould imagine, muſt know ſeveral inſtances of wealthy pluraliſts, who retain, at make-weights of an ample income, ſmall livings, the humble parſonages of which they would diſdain to occupy, and the duties of which they never perform. It is not uſual in penal ſtatutes to provide gradations of pecuniary puniſhment, adapted to the different pecuniary circumſtances of offenders. In the rapid depreciation of money, if the fine were levied, we may reckon on many an offender who will outrage the law, not from the extravagance or inſolence or wantonneſs, but in the way of ſober thrift and provident computation, men, who with deliberate contumely will violate their duty to religion, and indemnify themſelves againſt the penalty out of the funds intruſted to them for its ſupport." (p. 54—59.)

The Obſerver concludes with the preamble of the ſtatute, which in grave and ſimple phraſe declares the object; of and to all relaxations, therefore, he hopes and truſts that parliament will reſolutely repeat the anſwer of their anceſtors, given nearly 600 years ago to a propoſition from the biſhops of much leſs importance in its effect, and much leſs miſchief in its tendency: *Omnes comites et barones una voce reſponderunt, quod nolunt legem Angliæ mutari.*

We have not met with the pamphlet on which theſe Obſervations are made; but, as they profeſs to diſcuſs and anſwer the arguments ſuggeſted in favour of non-reſidence or partial reſidence (which in our view of things are ſynonymous), we are more eaſily ſatisfied with hearing one ſide, regretting that, in any inſtance, the ſtandard of duty and propriety ſhould ſo frequently in theſe degenerate times be lowered, and the ſeverity of reſtrictions and penalties qualified, by men of abilities, candour, and reſpectability. "The ſectaries take great advantage of this, and, what is much worſe, the devil takes advantage of it," ſays the ſtrenuous and emphatic Biſhop of Rocheſter, in his Charge to his Clergy in 1800, which may be called a "*Textus Roffenſis*" to better effect than that of his predeceſſor Ernulphus.

An Old Correſpondent deſires we would add the following review of theſe "Obſervations," ſuggeſted by our old friend Horace.

"How much, O Britain! you owe to Reformers, [Granta
Witneſs the ſteps of the Senate-houſe at
Echoing Reform, and the waggon drawn
With Bedford haranguing. [off
Witneſs Sir Joſeph, the tables of ſcience
With double-fiſt and elbow thumping,
while Carter [ment and ſtudy
With rapture diſcuſſes the ſubject his judg-
So fully has taught him; while envied and
hated [ſupported.
By bricklayers and carpenters, faſhion-
Then ſee the Privy-counſellor, his Country
and Sov'reign [poning;
To National Inſtitute and Firſt Conſul pon-
The cringing Aſſociate to mob art-deſtroying, [claiming."
In Newton's chair ſeated, his ſcience diſ-

55. *Prophetiæ de Septuaginta Hebdomadis apud* Danielem *Explicatio. In Lucem edit* Johannes Moore, *LL. B.* *(Concluded from p. 249.)*

MR. Moore obſerves, that the ſubſtantive בְּרִית is uſed *twice* by the prophet Iſaiah to ſignify Deſolation, in Chap.

Chap. v. ver. 6, and in Chap. vii. ver. 19; and that בתה may be derived from בנת, the נ being dropped, in like manner as אתה, *Tu*, from אני, *Ego*; and חטה, *Triticum*, from הנט, *edere, protudere*. Therefore נבנתה in the third perſon ſingular of the præterite Niphal, equally derivable from the radices בנת and בנה, may be interpreted, *ædificabitur*, or *deſolabitur*, as the exigency of the place may require.

This latitude of interpretation of the Hebrew text the learned author conſiders to be fully to his purpoſe, and, as he thinks, ſerves to eſtabliſh his opinion in the inſtance before us—"The ſtreet ſhall be *deſtroyed* again, and the wall even in troublous times."

The concluding words of this ſentence, ובצוק העתים, Mr. M. contends may be rendered *et arcem oppreſſionum*. The radix צוק being interpreted *tumeſcere* by lexicographers of the firſt note, בצוק he tranſlates *turrim*, or *arcem*, as meaning ſomething that riſes or ſwells on high; and עתים, *oppreſſiones*, from ענה, *affligere, deprimere*.

This *tower of oppreſſions*, according to our author's opinion, alludes to the *turris Antonia*, which was raiſed by Antiochus Epiphanes to ſtrengthen the dominion of the Romans over the Jews, and to reſtrain them from an attempt to throw off the ſubjection to which they were reduced. The tower by order of Titus, during his ſiege of Jeruſalem, was utterly demoliſhed, and laid even with the ground.

The ſentence thus amended, and theſe alluſions being admitted as the true explanation of this part of the prophecy, the verſion will be this: "The ſtreet ſhall be *deſtroyed again*, and the wall, and *the tower of oppreſſion*."

Mr. M. diſjoins the *ſeven weeks* from the *ſixty* and *two weeks*, and tranſpoſes them in the following order. "After threeſcore and two weeks Meſſiah ſhall be cut off." Then, after the intervention of *ſeven weeks*, "the people of the prince that ſhall come ſhall deſtroy the city and the ſanctuary." By which latter clauſe the power of the Romans, and their conqueſt and deſtruction of Jeruſalem, are evidently predicted.

One week, or, according to the demonſtrative pronoun, ה, *that*, half *that week* remains for conſideration. "From the time of the going forth of the commandment to reſtore and to build Jeruſalem unto Meſſiah the prince ſhall be *ſeven weeks* and *threeſcore* and *two weeks*; *this week*, therefore, our author conſiders as the *ſeventy-firſt*. In the ſeventieth week the "viſion and prophecy" were ſealed. This indeed came to paſs a few years after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem; and, as it is juſt to believe, within the appointed time: when the beloved apoſtle, whom Chriſt informed ſhould ſurvive his advent, put the laſt hand to the Sacred Books, and, as with a ſeal, faſtened the authentic dictates of the Holy Spirit.

"And he ſhall confirm the covenant with many for *one week*;" which bears relation to what our Lord promiſed to his diſciples, when, as he ſat oppoſite the temple, he diſcovered to them the imminent fate that threatened this ſtupendous building, and the miſeries that were approaching upon the wicked inhabitants of Jeruſalem. Which terrible judgments, unleſs contracted within a narrower ſpace of time, would not only have deſtroyed the enemies to his name, but would have exterminated the whole nation of the Jews. On account of the elect, Chriſt promiſed that thoſe days of vengeance ſhould be ſhortened. Δια τους εκλεκτους κολοβωθησονται αι ημεραι εκειναι. Mindful of this promiſe, he concluded the puniſhment of the wicked nation in "*the midſt of the week*;" at which period an end was put to "the ſacrifice and the oblation." This actually came to paſs; for, when the Romans had poſſeſſed themſelves of Jeruſalem, the temple was deſtroyed by them, ſacrifice and oblation ceaſed, the Jews were driven into exile, and they remain to this day without a ſanctuary, without a prieſt, and without oblation.

Theſe are the general outlines of Mr. Moore's ſermon on a prophecy, which, on account of its great importance and eventful predictions, has engaged the attention of many learned and ingenious writers. Some of theſe have agreed in part reſpecting its accompliſhment, ſome have differed upon chronological points. He ſurely muſt deſerve great praiſe whoſe ſtudies are directed to ſettle what others have left undetermined, and to elucidate what they have left in obſcurity.

This ſermon was highly deſerving of publication, and reflects much honour on

on that learned body of men by whom it was requeſted. The Latinity of it is claſſical, the ſtyle is eaſy and flowing; it is animated by a fervent zeal of Chriſtian ardour, and is the product of a mind greatly enlarged by ſtudy, and inured to deep reflection. The Notes annexed to it are both numerous and explanatory, highly uſeful and exceedingly judicious; they diſcover in the learned author a thorough knowledge of the original languages of the Scriptures, and an intimate acquaintance with the writings of ſuch as have been remarkable for their biblical erudition.

56. *Obſervations upon the Town of* Cromer, *conſidered as a Watering-place, and the Picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood. By* Edmund Buttell, *junior.*

IT not being very much the habit of Reviewers to be viſitors of watering-places, the not having earlier noticed this pleaſing little volume may be forgiven us. The author tells us that he is by profeſſion a ſurgeon; and his book ſhews that he has taſte and diſcrimination. It is divided into two ſections; the firſt of them deſcribing the ſituation of the town, and its conveniences for bathing; the other nine, excurſions round the neighbourhood. One view only is given; but the author, who is equally expert at the pencil and the pen, had taken ſeveral others, which the apprehenſion of enhancing the price of his work deterred him from engraving.

At Bickling, the birth-place of Anne Boleyn, are ſeveral good portraits of the *Hobarts*; for one of whom (Sir Henry Hobart, killed, in Aug. 1698, in a duel with Mr. Le Neve,) a ſquare monumental ſtone remains on Cawſton heath, where his life was unfortunately loſt.

'At Lower Sheringham," Mr. B. tells us, "is a good houſe of entertainment, with rooms ſo delightfully ſituated, that at high water you may actually conceive yourſelf at ſea; indeed, there is ſcarcely a foot-path left between the houſe and the cliff, and no little care has been taken to exclude it from the rude embrace of that boiſterous element."

We quote this ſmall article, to add to it, from "The Bury Poſt" of Oct. 29, 1800, the following ſad cataſtrophe:

"The King's Arms inn, at Lower Sheringham, the perilous ſituation of which for ſome years paſt has been felt by every traveller who ſlept there, laſt Tueſday fell, with part of the Cliff. The family ſlept in it only two nights before; but, aware of its dangerous ſituation, they had but juſt time to remove their furniture and other effects."

In the ſecond volume of the "Annual Anthology," is "An Evening Walk at Cromer, 1795, by Mrs. Opie;" which is likewiſe inſerted among the Poetry in the New Annual Regiſter 1800. In September, 1798, Mr. Pratt alſo viſited Cromer; and, in the latter end of the firſt, and the beginning of the ſecond volume of his "Gleanings in England," gives an ample and favourable account of the place and neighbourhood.

57. *A brief Sketch of the principal Features which diſtinguiſh the Character of his preſent Majeſty* George *the Third. By* T. Dutton, *A.M. Intended as an Accompaniment to the Print publiſhed in Commemoration of the providential Preſervation of his Majeſty's Life at* Drury-lane *Theatre,* May 15*th*, 1800.

FROM the evidently good intent of this publication, we rejoice to ſee that the book is patronized by a numerous and reſpectable liſt of Subſcribers; and of the authenticity of the likeneſs the following extract of a letter to the publiſher will beſt ſpeak.

"To Mr. George Riley.

"Sir, *Pimlico, June* 6, 1800.

"In conſequence of your interview with her Majeſty this morning, I am commanded to acquaint you, that Mr. Collins, portrait painter in enamel to the King, will ſhew you a picture, which the Queen and all the Royal Family conſider as one of the beſt portraits that has ever been taken of his Majeſty; and, if you think it will ſuit your intention, Mr. Collins will permit you to have it copied. I am, Sir, &c.

"H. Compton."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Veritas thus anſwers a query in p. 112: "Mary, Counteſs-dowager of Pembroke and Montgomery, had no iſſue by her ſecond huſband, Thomas Bernard, eſq. *not North Ludlow*, who had been in the army, and died before her Ladyſhip at her houſe in Hill-ſtreet."

W. S. B. in anſwer to the query in p. 112, ſays, the new Baronetage does not comprize *extinct baronets*; but, in a *ſupplementary volume*, their hiſtory will be reſpectively treated of.

We are obliged to D. L. for pointing out the plagiary of "L. Noſillam," p. 256. It is not poſſible for the beſt memory to be always on the guard againſt ſuch impoſitions.—We alſo thank S. S. for a ſimilar hint reſpecting the communication of Poetry from "The Naval Chronicle."

JUVENAL,

JUVENAL, SAT. I.

Imitated and modernized.

WHAT! ſhall th' indignant Muſe continue ſtill, [quill!
And drink the droppings of each ſcribbler's
Tir'd with perpetual nonſenſe, daily fit
To hear French argument and high Dutch wit!
Still for fine writing ſhall Pizarro paſs!
Still ſhall the Monk corrupt each whimp'ring aſs!
And ev'ry play (like Beddoes' Air) preſent
Inebriate luſt and maudlin ſentiment!
No—: let them take at laſt their tardy due; [through.
Read them, alas! I have; and read them
No member better knows his way upſtairs,
When juſt at three the Speaker ſays his prayers,
Than I the noble well-ſupported ſtrife
When to his friend Alonzo leaves his wife;
The dungeon, where poor Rolla comes to preach, [ſpeech;
Forgets his friend, and ſtays to make a
How Nature triumphs ev'n in ſcoundrels breaſts,
How ſentimental vultures fit their neſts;
And how a Nun may be for years a whore,
Then be a Nun again, and ſin no more.
Nay more, I know what tricks the Devil plays,
When in a female form on earth he ſtays;
How ghoſts are ſometimes married by miſtake, [awake;
And how their huſbands lie all night
And how the wandering Jew, moſt ſage of men,
Alone has power to drive them back again.
Such are the books, that wondering mothers read; [creed;
Such are the facts, that form the miſſes
Such are the lines that moon-ſtruck madmen write [invite;
When Bedlam's whiten'd walls their pens
And ſuch the robes which Wit and Fancy gave
To dreſs Thalia for an early grave.

Why then ſhould I not write, and write as well?
I too can ſcan; and I was taught to ſpell;
When other fools (and fools we know there are)
May ſpoil the ſheets that I ſo idly ſpare.

Yet aſk you, why this arduous theme I chuſe, [muſe,
Once the proud boaſt of Pope's immortal
To ridicule the fool, to laſh the knave,
Unite the good, and animate the brave?
On other themes Invention toils in vain;
Exhauſted language mocks your barren brain;
By threadbare epithets in vain you try
To chaſe the gathering cloud o'er Delia's eye: [pled mead,"
Of "ſhady bower," and "flower empur-
Now none but Milliners and Shopboys read.

Then let new follies and exhauſtleſs crime
Point the keen verſe, and juſtify the rhyme;
In times unterrified by Virtue's frown,
When whores and rogues monopolize the town,
Careſs'd and titled; when the married dame
Tells unabaſh'd her favours and her fame;
When brides to theſe are by their huſbands led,
And longing virgins learn of theſe to wed;
In times like theſe when ſurly Kenyon's hand [band;
Scarce keeps one cully from the deſperate
When privilege ſcarce ſaves the forfeit ears [Peers;
Of gambling Dutcheſſes and ſwindling
In times like theſe, no aid ſhall Satire lend?
Shall Virtue loſe her laſt, her only friend?

The bloated Nabob home from India bear
A People's curſes and a Country's tears,
Diſplays at ev'ry club his ill-got ſtore,
And loads the Faro board he bruſh'd before;
Whilſt by his ſide the rival of his toil
Boaſts of his tortur'd blacks the bloody ſpoil,
Talks of the clanging whip, the galling chain,
And all the luxury of a Creole reign;
Of bright Antigua paints th' enchanting ſcene, [ſpleen.
Then damns the climate, and complains of
Shall things like theſe to power and honour riſe? [wife?
Fear'd by the good, and laugh'd at by the
While many a Peer, involv'd in careleſs debt, [bet;
Starves half his tradeſmen by one fooliſh
Loſt to the Court, the Senate, and the Field,
Bred in a brothel, in a duel kill'd!

Enough of Vice; let Folly take its turn;
Folly! that juſtifies a Nation's ſcorn;
Cold Avarice to patrician youth allied,
And upſtart Luxury to vulgar pride.
Yes, Satire, yes; what daſtard can refrain
To pour on things like theſe thy vengeful ſtrain?
Maudlin Philanthropy herſelf ſhall frown,
And ſee-ſaw Candour damn the ſwindling town;
If Candour and Philanthropy were told,
How ſmooth their faces, and their hearts how cold.
What daſtard can refrain, who nightly ſees
Smiles that inſult, and dainties that diſpleaſe;
Sees Dutcheſſes to Mævia's routs repair,
Cringe at her ſide to laugh behind her chair,
While muſhroom Pride diſguſts the courtly crew, [grew?
And ſcorns the uſeful dunghill where ſhe
Take, Muſe, at Charing Croſs your buſy ſtand, [Strand.
And paint Whitehall, St. James's, and the
Theſe ſhall I flight, while pen and ink remain,
To ſpin with Pye my namby-pamby ſtrain;
To ſing, my Pybus, for thy crazy Czar,
And wage with common ſenſe pepetual war?

Rather,

Rather, like Kenyon, let my manly ſong,
Half Welſh, half Engliſh, ſpatter truth along,
Supply the want of grace with ſterling ſenſe,
And dauntleſs truth, the heart's beſt eloquence;
Like him ſupport with uncorrupted zeal
The tottering fabrick of Britannia's weal;
And like him gibbet in unfetter'd rhimes
Each monſtrous produce of the teeming times.
The courtly gameſter, and the titled whore,
Have ſhrunk aghaſt at his tremendous roar.
No more the laws to rank or fortune bow:
Rouſe then, my Muſe, and follow up the blow;
Arraign the wretch whoſe proſtituted mind
Leaves Gaming, Fraud, Corruption, Luſt, behind,
The modiſh Pandar, [eyes
Sees future thouſands from his wife ariſe;
In Faſhion's guilty vortex bids her roll
Till deeper ſtains pollute her tainted ſoul,
Till Shame's laſt bluſh forgets her cheek to dye,
Till Vice triumphant ſparkles in her eye,
Her hardened heart till guilty Madneſs fires—
Then from her ſide indulgently retires,
Then ſnores at home, and wakes but juſt in time,
Not to prevent, but proſecute the crime,
To claim the coſts to injur'd virtue due,
The price of honour, which he never knew.
The paſſions which in youth we ſcarcely blame,
Valour's raſh heat, and Love's excentric flame,
Ambition's tow'ring pride, profuſe expence,
And courtly laviſh looſe magnificence,
All, all are gone, or coldly ſerve t' inſpire
Some veteran banker with exotic fire.
But every vice that age applies to ſelf,
Low ſenſual luſts, inſatiate thirſt of pelf,
The groveling ſoul that never felt a ſtain,
Where public ſcorn her finger points in vain,
Theſe in the blazing halls of faſhion ſhine,
Theſe revel now in youth's polluted ſhrine.
Yes, ſoaring Satire, ſeize on Faſhion's tribe,
Her ſelfiſh, mawkiſh, motley ſon deſcribe,
Unlike the ſprightly rake of Charles's breed,
Who gam'd for pleaſure, and with pleaſure read;
Unlike the Cheſterfields of later days,
Who ſpurning Virtue panted after Praiſe:
Fir'd by no charms, by no ambition ſway'd,
His rank diſhonour'd, and his God betray'd,
Cool at a tavern, madly drunk at home,
Rude to a lady, courtly to a groom,
In vice a coward, even to cheat not bold,
Young without grace, without experience old.
Satire, 'tis vain, 'tis vain, no pride can warm,
No conſcience rouſe him, and no ſcorn alarm,
Careleſs alike of Love's and Honour's call,
He cheats a friend, and boaſts a miſtreſs' fall;
Alike to Senſe, to Shame, to Virtue loſt,
Self chills each feeling with unwieldy froſt,
And Ignorance adapts with rival art
The callous head to the corrupted heart.
Would you know ladies, and to lords be known,
Amaze the country, and inſult the town;
In wealth and eaſe a life of pleaſure lead,
With theſe aſſociate, and like theſe ſucceed.
Still at the ſhrine of Wealth unceaſing bend,
Conſtant to her let every prayer aſcend;
Free adoration's her's—while Virtue draws
The ſtarving tribute of compell'd applauſe.
While theſe remain, tho' Genius ſhould refuſe,
Still Indignation ſhould inſpire the Muſe,
Still flow the ardent verſe in Nature's ſpite,
Verſe ſuch as I or Southey's ſelf may write.

ADDRESS

To the Subſcribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, *at their Anniverſary Dinner, April* 1, 1802.

By William Boscawen, Eſq.

In hardy Chivalry's advent'rous days,
At ſolemn feaſts the Minſtrel waked his lays:
Each trophy'd hall with tuneful echoes rung,
While godlike Chiefs and godlike deeds he ſung;
Sung thoſe famed fields where patriot Valour bled,
Where the Croſs triumphed, and the Creſcent fled;
Where Europe's ſons, in Freedom's generous pride,
With dauntleſs breaſts repell'd Invaſion's tide.
Rapt with the ſtrain, each Knight in Fancy's eye
Again beheld the hoſtile banners fly;
Again in thought, he graſp'd bright Valour's meed,
Reſolved to vanquiſh, or reſign'd to bleed.
Leſs proud our boaſt—though ſtill Britannia's name,
Fill the wide echoing trump of martial Fame,
Though late her gen'rous warriors, calmly brave,
Alike have triumph'd on the land and wave,
Yet oft at ſocial boards, where Temperance reigns,
Far gentler powers attune her feſtive ſtrains:
There Bounty ſits enthroned; while Mirth, enſhrined
With Virtue's ſelf, conſpires to bleſs mankind.
Then, if in nobler verſe thoſe Bards ſublime,
Who told the warlike feats of elder time,
Thrill'd ev'ry heart by Fancy's rapt'rous dream;
More pure our object, more benign our theme.
Remote from factious ſtrife, or blood-ſtain'd arms,
To paint meek Charity's unfolding charms,
Bid gentle Sympathy direct her eyes
To thoſe drear haunts where ſorrowing Genius lies,
And kindred warmth in ev'ry breaſt infuſe,
Theſe ends inſpire, exalt, the humbleſt Muſe;
A Muſe, who, far from vain Ambition's claim,
Reluctant treads the dangerous paths of Fame;

Yet

Yet, call'd to Learning's aid, in Bounty's cauſe, [applauſe.
Still courts, her only meed, the HEART'S
Fir'd at this glorious proſpect's bright diſplay,
The glad return of this auſpicious day,
She lifts her voice—and lo, with heavenly ſmile,
Appear the genuine VIRTUES of our Iſle!
Bright HONOUR firſt; whoſe generous love of fame,
Prefers to life itſelf a ſpotleſs name;
Ingenuous CONFIDENCE, to Worth allied;
Who, if ſhe errs, ſtill errs on Candour's ſide;
Plain bold SINCERITY, who, firm as true,
Prompts the free thought, and bares the heart to view: [Pow'r
But chief that gracious heav'n-directed
Thy refuge, Grief, in dread Misfortune's hour,
BENEVOLENCE, whoſe bleſſings unconfin'd,
Fill the wide earth—embrace all human kind.
She firſt inſpir'd, ſhe ſaw with fond delight,
This Band in Taſte and Learning's aid unite,
Smil'd on their hopes, and call'd, to bleſs their cauſe, [laws;
The GUARDIAN ANGEL of Britannia's
That Spirit, who, with firm undaunted zeal,
Fills ev'ry heart that ſeeks the public weal;
That Power ſhall view, with kind complacent eyes, [riſe;
Redeem'd from Want, neglected Genius
Shall hail its friends, ſhall vindicate their claim
To ſtedfaſt LOYALTY, to honeſt Fame;
Who Faction's arts diſdain—her ſway diſown, [throne!
But guard a juſt, paternal, BRUNSWICK'S

AN ADDRESS

For the Anniverſary of the Literary Fund *at* Willis's Rooms, 1802.

Written and recited

BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, eſq.

YOUR approbation, cheriſh'd in my breaſt, [reſt;
Had made me wiſh from taſks like theſe to
For fear the writing of an uſeleſs line,
Might rob me of the humble praiſe that's mine;
But now 'twere pride, or folly to refuſe,
At your requeſt, the tribute of my Muſe *.
To you ſuperior Bards ſhall tune their lays,
You, who without the uſury of Praiſe,
Can give, by means as wiſe as they are kind, [mind!
The body ſuccour—yet not wound the
While the dread blaſt of War, with horrid ſound, [round;
Harden'd in deeds of blood the nations

* The author intended that laſt year's Addreſs ſhould finiſh his Anniverſary Poems; but, honoured by the requeſt of the Society to write again, he reſumes his pen.

A portion of your wealth was freely giv'n,
Like faithful ſtewards of all-protecting Heav'n!
To coarſer minds you leave the vulgar fame,
To buy, with gold, an oſtentatious name;
Enough for you to ſuccour the diſtreſt,
And find a recompence within your breaſt—
No vain parade, no adventitious glare,
Can equal the eternal ſunſhine there!
Were but your pow'r as boundleſs as your plan, [man!
From what a weight of ills you'd lighten
Man, born to chequer'd ſcenes of joy and grief,
Wants help in infancy, in age relief!
Form'd more dependant than the brutal race, [face!
Though proud his ſtature, and ſublime his
And doubly needing Friendſhip's ſoothing aid,
If love of Learning doom him to that ſhade,
Where Genius often waſtes his brilliant fires,
And, unobſerv'd, in miſery expires!
Victims, like theſe, ſhall never more complain,
That all their meed is poverty and pain;
But find that patronage, to merit due,
Beſtow'd on all, impartially by you;
For narrow Prejudice can never move
The heart that glows with Charity and Love.
Do foreign talents pine in hopeleſs woes?
Your lib'ral pity no diſtinction knows;
In England's cauſe, though warm your patriot zeal, [feel;
For Learning's Sons in ev'ry clime you
And like their native ſprings, your ſuccours flow [Po!
To Thames, or Seine, to Danube, or the
Nor need the learned ſtranger ever fear,
That foreign genius is an Alien here *.
Thus, like the virtuous Monarch on the throne,
You feel the woes of others as your own!
He, when his trident r l'd, with boundleſs ſway,
From frozen ſeas to realms of burning day;
E'en in the proudeſt moment of Renown,
When Egypt yielded to the Britiſh crown;
Though dazzling Glory lur'd him from afar, [War—
Check'd the full progreſs of triumphant
Feeling that wreath of laurel bought too dear, [dow's tear!
Whoſe leaves are moiſten'd with the wi-
He bade his victor bands from conqueſt ceaſe,
And call'd, from Eden's bow'rs, the Angel Peace;
The lovely ſtranger heard the Monarch's voice, [joice!—
She came—and made a weary world re-
But ſhould again War's dreadful tempeſt roar, [ſhore;
Lay waſte the nations, and approach our

* Several foreign authors, of diſtinguiſhed abilities, have been relieved by the Literary Fund.

From

From the ſoft lap of Peace, and all her charms,
The Spirit of the Land ſhall riſe in arms!
So when tremendous Thunder rolls above,
The Eagle braves that ſtorm which ſcares the dove!
On ſounding pinions ſeeks the threat'ning [ſkies,
And, as the whirlwind rages, higher flies!
Long be the time ere juſtice bids us draw
The ſword, to vindicate great Nature's law;
But ſhould that time arrive—our foes ſhall [ſee,
That nothing can ſubdue a people free!
Again, incapable of change or fear!
The QUEEN OF ISLES ſhall wield the Britiſh ſpear,
Which hoſtile pow'rs have never yet with-ſtood,
When once her ſons were faithful, and her cauſe was good.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount CHARLEVILLE, *of the Kingdom of* Ireland, *on the Birth of a Son and Heir, April* 23, 1801.—*Written in* May.

THE Muſe, from Southern climes afar,
Where Phœbus mounts the North at noon,
From Araucanian cries of war *,
And ambuſcade beneath the moon,
Where Chili's ſons with Spain contend,
With joy returns to hail her friend.

To different ſtrains the breath of May
Awakes her native wood-notes wild,
When Joy and Friendſhip hail the day,
That gave to light her favour'd child,
And ſweeter ſcents in every vale
Seem to perfume the vernal gale.

This tribute from an hundred hills
The jocund river pours along,
And, winding down, the concert fills
With deeper harmony of ſong;
The woods that ſhade his mazy bed
A ſofter umbrage o'er him ſhed.

The light-wing'd clouds, that hover'd long,
Deſcend at length in welcome rain,
Refreſh with hope the languid throng,
And ſcatter plenty o'er the plain;
Sweet Flora's gifts Pomona hails,
And Ceres ſmiles along the vales.

Thus oft to Heaven the poor man's prayer,
Like grateful incenſe, wing'd its way,
And ſeem'd like clouds, in morning air,
Diſperſing in the beam of Day;
The boon is given, and Joy at laſt
Forgets her diſappointments paſt.

A gracious and expanded mind,
The boy from either parent claims
Pure intellect, and taſte refin'd,
Exalted thoughts and noble aims;
Such pledges of illuſtrious birth
Detain Aſtrea ſtill on earth.

Not the victorious fleet that waves
Upon the Baltic breeze afar,
Nor Memphis with her ſwarthy ſlaves,
If reſcued from the plague of war,
So loudly ſpeaks the care of Heav'n,
As ſons to worthy parents given.

For theſe the noble race prolong,
Grac'd by the virtuous, good, and juſt;
For them Bellona fires the throng,
And hoſtile ſquadrons bite the duſt;
Or, whelm'd beneath the floods that lave
Our Iſlands, find a wat'ry grave.

Were they extinguiſh'd, Fame no more
The ſtories of our Iſles would tell;
Nor Triton ſound from ſhore to ſhore
A requiem loud to thoſe that fell.
A friend to arts, a friend to arms *,
Your ſpirit blaz'd at war's alarms.

When Faction rais'd her Hydra head,
And hiſs'd along our turbid ſky,
Far from your hands the Demon fled,
And ſhunn'd in night your watchful eye.
We ſaw her fly, by dread compell'd,
As if Ithuriel's ſpear you held.

But happy in the arts of Peace,
And happier far in general love,
Long may you live in letter'd eaſe,
And long the tender mind improve,
And wake his lineal worth anew
By precept and example due!

No hyacinths, nor lilies fair,
We boaſt his cradle to adorn;
No woodbine-bloſſoms ſcent the air,
No roſes hide the naked thorn;
No Dryad's pendent wreath is here;
No Floras paint the varied year.

Yet theſe were tranſient, were they found;
But I will ſeek the ſilent vale,
Where ſtood the boy, in awe profound,
Immerſt of old by moonlight pale,
When more than ſhadowy ſhapes were ſeen,
And more than fairies tripp'd the green.

When from the Syren's drowſy charm,
His ſpirit like a lion woke;
When at the Seraph's loud alarm,
The ſenſual taliſman was broke,
And all the virtues in her rear,
Came gliding on the moon-beam clear.

And theſe poetic annals ſay,
Her antient footſteps ſtill are ſeen,
Tranſplanted from the walks of day;
There flow'rs Elyſian deck the green,
And ſcents on midnight breezes ſail,
Such as no earthly blooms exhale.

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* The author being employed in tranſlating the Araucania of Alonzo di Ercilla.

* Lord CHARLEVILLE, being in Dublin at the commencement of the inſurrection in Ireland, made his way to the King's county through a rebellious country, at the riſque of his life, and afterwards kept that county quiet by his vigilance and good conduct; ſuch inſtances, had they been common, would have prevented much of the bloodſhed that laid waſte the Iſland. The author reſided in his Lordſhip's neighbourhood, but has ſince removed to a remote part of the country, to which the twelfth Stanza alludes.

Thence

Thence, when the ſtormy winds are laid,
And balmy dews from Heav'n diſtil;
When no rude paſſion haunts the ſhade,
To mar the muſic of the rill;
Oftimes, the gifted hand may bring
The treaſures of a better ſpring.

May theſe around the infant's head
By hands aereal oft be ſhown,
And, by their gentle preſſure led,
Oft may he wander not alone;
To meet the ſoul enchanting fair,
Whoſe truth diſſolved the deadly ſnare.

H. Boyd.

ON GOOD-FRIDAY, 1802.

PROGRESSIVE anna'ſoffucceedingyears
Again contain the anniverſary,
Of that important hour, in which appears
The dark and tragic ſcene of Calvary;
Where to the direful ignominous tree,
Our great Redeemer patiently reſign'd
His human form, to ſave from miſery,
And death's elſe-dreaded empire, human kind, [mind.
By the reſiſtleſs pow'r of his almighty
'Twas then in fable dreſs, the ſickening ſun [ſhade!
Darken'd, and wore his veil of deepeſt
Well might fair Nature from her order run,
And her inimitable beauties fade,
When her ador'd Creator was betray'd
By the black deeds of malice, ſpite, and ſcorn!
To death's tyrannic pow'r an offering made,
And by th' Almighty Father left forlorn!
Ah! well might all creation ſympathize
and mourn!
Ye mourners, let your ſorrowing labours ceaſe; [night;
Your Lord is reſcu'd from affliction's
In exultation's higheſt realm of peace
He reigns triumphant, cloth'd with heavenly might, [ſight,
At God's right hand.—To mortals erring
The Sun of Righteouſneſs forebore to ſhine
In his refulgent ſoul-inſpiring light;
But the inſatiate grave could not confine
His uncreated rays of majeſty divine.

And is it ſo? did God's anointed Son
Forego the height of glory uncreate,
That does encircle Heaven's eternal throne,
To dwell on earth, ſubmiſſive to a fate
Of deepeſt agony, that did await
Death's gloomy hour? It is, how ſhall I raiſe
My ſoul's beſt intellectual pow'r, to rate
His matchleſs love to Man in all his ways:
It calls aloud for ſtrains of everlaſting praiſe.

Therefore let Angels, and Archangels, ſing,
Extol, adore and magnify his name!
Ye bliſsful ſpirits innumerable, bring
Your incenſe at his footſtool; and proclaim [leſs fame.
Through Heaven's circumference his matchYe ſaints on earth, improve each fleeting hour
In extaſy divine: embrace the theme
Of endleſs gratitude, to him who bore
For you the keeneſt pang of Death's diſtreſsful hour.

O bleſs'd Immanuel! ſtill thy truth beſtow,
To earth's remoteſt bounds thy precepts ſend,
Cauſe ample meaſures of thy grace to flow
From thy rich throne of glory without end.
Let thine all-healing influence deſcend,
And to each unenlightened mind afford
Salvation's treaſure. Let thy love extend,
Until the general burſt of joy be pour'd,
Of "worthy is the Lamb," our Saviour and our Lord!

I. S.

THE WANDERER.

Dulcia linquimus arva:

Nos patriam fugimus. VIRG. *Eclog.* I.
Cupido mihi pacis. HOR. *Satir. prima.*

FROM Freedom's happy land I fly,
In ſearch of peace denied me here;
And India's ſcorching ſuns I'll try,
Once my averſion and my fear.

But welcome now thy fervid clime,
Tho' there my brother ſunk in death;
No tears were ſhed at that dread time,
No friend receiv'd his parting breath:

And this may be poor Edward's fate,
Whom cruelty thus ſends from home;
You'll pity then, when 'tis too late
The Exile now condemn'd to roam;

Who from his lovely native plain,
And all domeſtic joy is driven;
No friend on earth to ſooth his pain,
Whoſe only hope now reſts in Heaven;

In God, whoſe judgments, tho' deferr'd,
Will ſurely on the guilty fall;
The wanderer's voice by Him is heard,
Whoſe kind compaſſion looks on all.

Coverdale, March 18, 1802.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

WHEN erſt to gain Parnaſſus' top I tried,
Lo! Glory cheer'd me with a gracious ſmile [cried,
Advancing on the right: "Proceed," ſhe
"Behold, I come companion of your toil."

Onward I go, ſoon Envy's voice I hear,
"I too am come companion of your way;"
And on the left I ſee the fiend appear,
Her livid lips her black deſigns betray.

What can I do? If I reſolve to turn,
Envy will leave me,—perhaps Glory too;
'Tis fixt; I'll ſcorn ignobly to return,
But to the top my journey I'll purſue.

Glory will grant me the unfading wreath,
And at the ſight let Envy pine to death.

PRO-

H. OF LORDS.

February 26.

The order of the day being read for taking into conſideration Mr. Hoare's Petition for a bill of divorce, it was oppoſed by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Lord *Alvanley*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and Lord *Thurlow*, on the grounds of verdicts againſt the petitioner having been had in the courts below. Ordered to be rejected.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *W. Taylor* preſented a petition from the proprietors and ſubſcribers of the Opera-houſe, praying that the market for the ſale of hay, held in the Haymarket, might be removed to another part of the town.

The Bookſellers and Printers petition was referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Mainwairing* preſented a petition from the Coroners of certain counties in England, ſtating, that they were only allowed 20s. for any attendance in the performance of their duty, however long the journey; and that they were often obligated to attend at aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions, without any fee or recompence whatever; and praying an augmentation of their allowance.

Mr. *Vanſittart* preſented a petition from Mr. W. Deſmond, of Palace-yard, praying compenſation for the publication of a diſcovery, which he had made in the proceſs of tanning, which would be productive of the moſt important national advantage.

March 1.

The *Secretary at War* withdrew the eſtimates for the army, on account of ſome irregularity therein.

The bill for making perpetual the act allowing a drawback on rum, uſed as ſtores in merchants veſſels, and other articles, was read the third time, and paſſed.

March 2.

The *Secretary at War* preſented the eſtimates of the army for two months, from the 24th of March, to the 25th of May.

The Houſe having gone into a Committee on the Cinnamon duties, Mr. *Vanſittart* moved, "that the duties hereafter to be paid on Cinnamon imported in Britiſh bottoms, be 1s. 6d. per pound. That the duty, to be hereafter paid on Caſſia ſo imported, be at the rate of 1s. per pound. That the duties to be payable on Box-wood, imported in foreign bottoms, be from henceforth 20s. per ton. And that the duties to be payable on Box-wood, imported in Britiſh bottoms, be from henceforth 19s. per ton." All which reſolutions were agreed to.

The Houſe in a Committee on the bill for extending the proviſions of the Lord's Act, Mr. *Wynne* moved a clauſe impowering the debtor to petition for, and the Lord Chancellor to afford, a relief where the property was like to be injured by the ſale of lands, &c.—This was oppoſed by Mr. *Nicholls* and Mr. *Alexander*, who profeſſed themſelves hoſtile to the bill *in toto*.

Mr. *Burton* followed on the ſame ground; and after animadverting on the want of reciprocity in the bill, in caſes where privileged perſons were concerned, introduced a clauſe, whereby all perſons, having their lands or effects taken in execution, ſhould be ſubject to all the conſequences, after a certain given time, that other inſolvent debtors are; but this was oppoſed by the *Attorney General* as intolerable and dangerous: and after a few obſervations from the *Maſter of the Rolls* in reply, the Houſe divided on this clauſe, but not 40 Members being preſent, it was counted out.

March 3.

The Houſe having gone into the Committee of Supply, the *Secretary at War* proceeded to ſtate the Army Eſtimates for two months. The total amount of the forces he eſtimated at 203,237 men. The total of the expence for the ſaid term of two months, at 1,270,000l.

On the motion being put for the firſt of the reſolutions, Mr. *Elliott* roſe, with a view of calling the Houſe to a due ſenſe of the actual ſituation of the empire. He was as ſtrenuous an advocate as any man for the due and rigid obſervance of national honour and plighted faith; but though the Houſe and the country at large were bound to adhere to thoſe terms to which they had ſubſcribed, whilſt the contract was equally abided by, on the part of the enemy, when one party flew off from their engagement, it could no longer be conſidered as binding on the other. He alluded to the tranſactions reſpecting the Ciſalpine (now the Italian) Republic, the ſupremacy of which had been veſted in the perſon of the Firſt Conſul of France, and that whilſt the negociations between this country and France were ſtill pending. He confeſſed that he felt conſiderable alarm at this proceeding. It ſeemed that no perſon could be found in the Italian Republic fit for the diſcharge of that high office; and that Bonaparte, therefore, accepted it out of regard for their welfare. If Miniſters tamely acquieſced in ſuch proceedings, and ſubmitted to ſuch encroachments, Bonaparte, in the overflow of his goodneſs, might feel inclined to extend his parental care and affection to this country. A ſimilar ſpirit of ambition and inſatiate luſt of power manifeſted itſelf in their proceeding with reſpect to the Iſle of Elba, of which they had now gained complete and entire poſſeſſion—The ſame was the caſe in the Weſt Indies—the ſame the caſe with reſpect to the terri-

tories wrested from Portugal. The departure of so large a portion of the French navy, joined with the Spanish and Dutch fleets, furnished another ground of alarm. As the state of things stood, we had experienced serious inconvenience from the delay which had taken place with respect to the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

Lord *Hawkesbury* observed, that the present moment was not the proper season for discussing this point. The only ground on which the interference of Parliament could be justified, in the present state of things, must hinge on this; that the negotiation had been needlessly protracted, and that the inconveniences resulting therefrom were such as to demand instant relief. Nothing of this kind, however, had been alledged: former negotiations had extended to a much longer period than had elapsed since the signing of the Preliminaries. The negotiation of 1783 lasted from the 20th of January to the 3d of September. His Majesty's Ministers were as anxious for the complete restoration of peace as any other persons; and he could assure the House, that no means had been, or would be omitted, on their part, to accelerate the return of peace, and bring the negotiations to a successful close: yet, be the issue of the present overtures what it might, he should never regret having been a party to a transaction so creditable, and, he trusted, so salutary to the country, as the cessation of hostilities. The Hon. Gentleman who last addressed the House had talked much of the consequences of peace: it was proper, likewise, to take into consideration the possible consequences of war: at all events, the experiment of peace, if it should turn out to be only an experiment, was at least as wise as the experiment of war.

Mr. *Windham* followed Mr. *Elliot*, on the ground that, the relative situation of France having changed, those who had voted for the Preliminaries were not bound to accede to the treaty itself.

Mr. *Baker* seemed to think, that what had happened since the signing of the Preliminaries would, of itself, have been a just cause for declaring war.

Dr. *Lawrence* rejoiced at the protraction and delay which had occurred; but complained of the effect which this kind of temporizing would have on the Councils of the Power with whom we were negotiating, who would imperiously impose upon us such terms as they would think fit, when they perceive us yielding alternately to intimidation, submission, and degradation. [He was called to order by Lord Hawkesbury.] He proceeded, and noticed the expedition from Brest; the sailing of so many ships from the harbours of France he thought dangerous, even in the midst of a profound peace. It was fully within the recollection of the House, that nothing so strongly excited the approbation of the people as the conduct of the late Administration, in refusing the solicited entreaty of the enemy for a naval truce, and not suffering a single ship, upon any pretence whatever, to leave a harbour of France; but his Majesty's present Ministers, not possessing a super-human fortitude, permit whole fleets and armies to sail and proceed to that quarter of the globe where alone we are most vulnerable; and he feared this the more, when he beheld with what fraud the circumstances of the negotiation seemed to abound upon the part of the enemy, which exposes itself in the cession of Spain to Louisiana, and the secret aggrandizement of France in that part of the globe in consequence. He beheld it the more, when he looked up, if he dared to look up, at the colossal attitude that Power assumed. Many and great difficulties, he acknowledged, however, must arise, both in the way of negotiation, and in the completion of it. He trusted much to his Majesty's Ministers, that they would leave nothing undone at this great crisis: it never had its equal. For these reasons, instead of opposing the question of Supply, it was rather his wish that the sum and the time should be extended: it would be an easy matter to refund any surplus.

The *Attorney General* contended, that the expressions used by the last speaker conveyed to France a supposition we were stated to entertain, that we were negotiating under the pressure of fraud, and that we knew it: that, consequently, no sincerity prevailed on either side, and that doubt and distrust must be mutual. But in adverting to the topic, to that bugbear of a navy of France riding in the West Indies, to the dismay of England, he would say, as an Englishman, proud of the elevation on which the country stood upon that element, he would rejoice at an attempt they might venture to make at mischief there; for such was the disposition of our naval force in that quarter of the globe, such the valour and wisdom of the noble Lord who directs our maritime strength there, and such the bravery of our officers and men, that France and her navy would soon find herself in the most frangible situation she or her navy was ever placed in. Till the Hon. Gentleman could perceive there was any thing in the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers that might warrant him to suspect even that they compromised a tittle of the national dignity, he would not, nor he ought not, to entertain an idea contrary to that which he all along possessed of their public spirit, their loyalty, their patriotism, and their wisdom.

The first question was put and carried, together with the following resolutions, viz.—For Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, for two months, 309,772l. 9s. 2d.—

For

For the ſame in Ireland, 120,423l. 10s. 2d.—For the army in the Colonies, 386,651l. 11s. 10d.—For the ſame in Gibraltar, &c. and for recruiting in the Eaſt Indies, 6,351l. 10s. 3d.—For Fencible Regiments in Great Britain, 41,188l. 7s. 10d.—For the ſame in Ireland, 84,013l. 7s. 9d.—For Barracks in England, 95,064l.—For the ſame in Ireland, 59,307l. 13s. 11d.—For Foreign Corps in the ſervice of Great Britain, 75,511l.

The Houſe having gone into the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the ſum of one million, by way of loan, upon Exchequer Bills, be granted to his Majeſty towards raiſing the Supply. Agreed to.

He then preſented Accounts of Penſions granted and charged upon the Civil Liſt ſince the year 1786, which were ordered to be referred to the Committee on that Liſt.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

On the order being moved, for the ſecond reading of Woodcock's Divorce bill, Lord *Auckland* moved that the bill be rejected. His Lordſhip adduced two inſtances (Eſten and Twiſleton), in which, as in the preſent, a deed of ſeparation had been executed between the parties: in both caſes the bill had been rejected.

The *Chancellor* ſtated the great evil like to enſue from the new doctrine, that a woman, who had parted from her huſband in conſequence of a deed of ſeparation, was to be conſidered *ſui juris*, and could contract debts for which her huſband was not anſwerable; and declared, that in his laſt judicial ſituation a deed of this kind had been proved before him, in which the parties were domeſtic ſervants.

The bill was rejected.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of the reſolutions, Mr. *Robſon* roſe to oppoſe them. He objected to almoſt every item in the accounts of public expenditure, and concluded by declaring, that the finances of the country were in ſo deſperate a ſituation, that Government was unable to diſcharge its own bills, and that a fact had come within his knowledge, of a bill accepted by Government having been diſhonoured. [Here Mr. R. was called to order by Mr. *Dent*.]

The *Speaker* alſo obſerved, that a Member introducing an aſſertion ſo highly reflecting on the Government, and thus affecting the credit of the nation, was guilty of a violation of the orders of the Houſe.

Mr. *Alexander* and the *Secretary at War* called for a proof, or an apology.

Mr. *Robſon* ſaid, "I will, if any Gentleman will move to name a day, bring proof of what I have ſaid at the bar of this Houſe—but I think it had better not be done."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. "Better not be done! Better not have been ſaid! but having been ſaid, he is bound to retract or prove it."

Mr. *Robſon* then ſaid, that a banker, a Member of the Houſe, had taken to a public office an acceptance to a trifling amount, and was anſwered, "there was not money to pay it."

Mr. *Addington* called for the particulars.

Dr. *Lawrence* wiſhed the words to be taken down, in order that a ſpecific motion might be framed upon them.

Mr. *R.* expreſſed his ſorrow for having, in the warmth of argument, given offence to the Houſe; and, being called upon to name the office, replied, the Sick and Hurt office.

The words were, on the motion of Mr. *Addington*, taken down; and after the reſolutions had been gone through, Mr. *R.* ſtated what he had learned to be the caſe, and which he ſaid he had drawn from the ſame ſource as the Hon. Gentleman; that a bill accepted by Government for 19l. 7s. had not been paid at the Sick and Hurt Office. What the circumſtances were that had occaſioned it not being paid ſhould be inquired into; but the proof of the inſolvency of Government reſted on nothing more than the non-payment of a bill of 19l. 7s.

Mr. *Robſon* ſaid, that was ſo much the worſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, it might be an inſtance of barbarity to refuſe payment of the bill, but it certainly was no proof of inſolvency. He was well aſſured it would not turn out to be either.

March 5.

The bill for relief of clergymen holding pluralities was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

The Mutiny bill was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

The *Secretary at War* ſaid, that, when the bill was in a Committee, he ſhould move to continue it only for two months, in order to adapt it to the whole ſupply.

Upon the motion for the ſecond reading of the American Treaty bill, a debate took place as to the propriety of this treaty. The diſſatisfied Members were, Col. *Gaſcoigne*, Dr. *Lawrence*, and Mr. *Windham*: they thought we were giving up too much to America; while Lord *Hawkeſbury*, and others of Adminiſtration, ſhewed the wiſdom and policy of the meaſure.—The bill was committed for Tueſday.

March 8.

Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, that he

he had received the following anſwer from Lord Hutchinſon, in return to the thanks of the Houſe:

"Sir, *Malta, Dec.* 28, 1801.

"I have received with the utmoſt ſatiſfaction and reſpect the unanimous reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, thanking the Generals, the Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, of th earmy in Egypt, who ſerved under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, for their brilliant, noble, and meritorious conduct in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21ſt of March. I have not failed to communicate your reſolutions to the different parties concerned, and I am to aſſure you, both in their names and in my own, that nothing can be ſo grateful to our feelings as the approbation of the Houſe of Commons, and the teſtimony which they are pleaſed to bear, that the army in Egypt has ſuſtained the honour of their Sovereign, and promoted the glory of their country. We know well, that we have received one of the greateſt rewards that can be conferred upon Britiſh ſubjects; and we reſt in humble hope, that our future conduct may not prove us to be entirely unworthy of ſuch diſtinction. I cannot conclude without expreſſing a ſentiment of deep regret, that it has fallen to my lot to anſwer your reſolutions, and not to him who ſo nobly led the army, and whoſe conduct, talents, and example, ſo greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of theſe three brilliant days. Give me leave to return you my ſincere thanks for the polite manner in which you have been pleaſed to communicate the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons.

"J. Hely Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gen."

The Clergy Relief bill was committed; as were alſo the Mutiny and Felons tranſportation bills.

The Greenland Fiſhery bill was paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having given notice of a motion relating to the Corn-trade, proceeded to advert to the converſation of Thurſday. He ſtated the national inſolvency, which had been alledged by Mr. Robſon, to relate merely to one ſubordinate office (the Sick and Hurt), and that only to the amount of one bill for 19l. 13s. 4d. He ſaid, that the oldeſt perſons employed in the Treaſury department never knew an inſtance of a bill of exchange, accepted by the Lords of the Treaſury, having been returned unpaid: but it had been the policy of Government, for ſeveral years paſt, to prevent the inferior offices from becoming a ſort of bank.

March 9.

Mr. *Robſon* roſe in purſuance of his notice. He obſerved, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, after four days enquiry, admitted the fact which had been ſtated by him on a former night, that a bill of 19l. 13s. 4d. which had been preſented to the Sick and Hurt Office, had not been paid when due. This had been ſaid to be a ſolitary inſtance; but he could produce others to the amount of ſeveral thouſands; and for that purpoſe he moved for an account of all bills drawn on the Sick and Hurt Office, particularizing their ſeveral amounts, dates of the acceptance, time due, and time paid, ſince Sept. 1, 1801.

Mr. *Dickinſon*, jun. thought the matter not worthy of the attention which had been beſtowed on it; more particularly, as being printed in newſpapers, it might be miſrepreſented on the Continent.

In this opinion the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed. He accounted for his not having taken up the buſineſs on Friday, from the length of that night's debate, and acknowledged that it ſometimes happened that bills were not paid at ſome of the inferior offices on the very day when due. None of theſe offices were at liberty to alleviate the wants of others by any temporary aſſiſtance. The Treaſury muſt be reſorted to, and there never was an inſtance where, upon information that money would be wanted for bills about to become due, the money had not been iſſued.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* ſtated, that the Government bills were always gladly received by the bankers of London. He liked nothing better than Government paper, and never had one of their bills returned to him in his life.

After ſome further converſation, between Mr. *Courtenay*, Mr. *Nicholls*, Mr. *Bragge*, Colonel *Archdale*, Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Martin*, and others, turning chiefly as to whether Mr. Robſon made uſe of the word "inſolvency," a diviſion took place: for the order of the day, 79; againſt it, 2.

March 10.

Several public accounts were preſented, and others ordered. Amongſt the latter, was one on the motion of Mr. *Robſon*, for the diſtribution of 600,000l. voted for the army extraordinaries for Ireland for the year 1801.

The Houſe in a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Wallace* moved the following reſolutions:—That 130,000 men be granted for the ſervice of the navy for two months; that a ſum, not exceeding 481,000l. be granted for defraying the expence of their wages for the ſame period of time, and 494,000l. for victualling them; that a ſum of 780,000l. be granted for the wear and tear of the ſhips employed; and a ſum of 65,000l. for the ordnance for ſea ſervice. Agreed to.

The Houſe having reſumed, Lord *Sheffield* moved for ſeveral corn-accounts; as did Mr. *Foſter* (late Iriſh Speaker), a variety of accounts relating to Imports and Exports, old and new taxes, the progreſs made

made in reducing the national debt, Malt duties, and Irish spirits.

Lord *Stanley* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act of last Session for the relief of insolvents. Ordered.

March 11.

The 1,000,000l. Exchequer Bills bill was passed.

Resolved, that this House will, to-morrow morning, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of empowering his Majesty to grant a salary to an Inspector of places of confinement for felons and other offenders.

Mr. *Simeon*, according to his notice, moved for leave for a bill to amend the poor laws. The object he explained to be, the appointment of a superintendant in each parish, who should be enabled to purchase materials to employ the industrious poor; the regulation of overseers' accounts, and the more effectual care and maintenance of bastards. Leave given.

March 12.

Mr. *Jones* made his promised motion relative to the Income tax. He said, it was a tax, in some cases, contrary to law; particularly the act of William III. exempting Bank stock from being taxed; and moved for an account of the whole produce thereon up to April 5, 1802.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, it was his intention to bring forward, in the course of next week, several motions relative to the Income tax, in order to ascertain the amount thereof, and its direct operation on the various classes of people who are liable to pay it. In saying thus much, he begged the House to understand that he had formed no idea of repealing the tax.

Mr. *Jones* agreed to withdraw his motion.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Elliott* moved that the sum of 140,403l. be granted for defraying the expences of the navy for two months.

On Mr. *Robson* stating he thought these short supplies only tended to injure the credit of the country, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he hoped the vote for two months would prove sufficient for the period to which it would be found necessary to maintain the establishment for the security and independence of the country.

The motion was put and carried.

March 13.

Mr. *Henry Alexander* brought up the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, which were agreed to by the House, and are to the following amount:—Ordinary of Navy for two lunar months, commencing March 26, 1802, 140,403l.; Extra Navy, for the same period, 155,756l.; Transport service, &c. 240,000l.; Sick Prisoners of War, 15,000l.

The Report on granting a Salary (not exceeding 350l.) to an Inspector of Places of Confinement, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. *Hobhouse* brought up the report from the Committee on the Irish Revenue. The resolutions, continuing the same for two lunar months, were then agreed to by the House.

The Fort Marlborough Factory was passed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Extract of a Letter from Lord St. Helen's to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Moscow, Oct. 28.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by this messenger, the additional Articles to the Convention of June 17, which have been signed by myself and the Plenipotentiaries of this Crown; together with an Act which I have also concluded with the Danish Plenipotentiary, containing the accession of that Court to the said Convention and additional Articles, and its acceptance on the part of his Majesty.

Lord St. Helen's to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, April 2.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the Swedish Act of Accession to the Convention of the 17th (5th) June, 1801, which was signed (with its duplicate) on the 30th past, by myself and the Baron de Stedingk; and instruments of a like tenor were at the same time interchanged between that Minister and the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty. I have moreover the satisfaction of being enabled to assure your Lordship, that the Swedish Ambassador has been distinctly informed by the Count de Kotschoubey, that, as the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of the armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system is considered by this Court as completely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning of a specific engagement between Russia and the other Confederacies.

Downing-street, April 21. This morning the Hon. Henry Pierrepoint, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republick, arrived with the Ratification by the First Consul of the French Republick, of the Definitive Treaty, signed the 27th of last month; which was exchanged with Mr Merry against that of his Majesty on the 18th instant, at Paris, by the Plenipotentiary of the French Republick.

Downing-street, April 26. Last night one of the King's messengers, dispatched by

by Anthony Merry, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republick, arrived with the Ratifications by his Catholic Majesty, and by the Batavian Government, of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed the 27th of last month; which were exchanged with Mr. Merry against those of his Majesty on the 23d inst. at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the Batavian Republick.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us, the French Republick, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republick, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the 27th day of March last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: In conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions. And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION,

declaring the Conclusion of the War.

GEORGE R.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 34th year of our reign, intituled, An Act for the further encouragement of British Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the London Gazette: And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between us, the French Republick, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republick; we have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said Act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette; and we do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the late bloody, extended, and expensive war, in which we were engaged; we, therefore, adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of Peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgements, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, That a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his mercies, be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Tuesday the first day of June next: And, for the better and more devout solemnization of the same, we have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses: And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as we may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 26th day of April, 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[Here follows a similar Proclamation for Scotland.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

"THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS TO THE PREFECT OF THE POLICE.

"*Paris, Germinal* 5, *(March* 26)—*three quarters past two.*

"Citizen Prefect,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republick, his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Batavian Republick, on the one part; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the other; was signed at Amiens the 4th of Germinal, year 10 (March 25th).

"I have the honour of saluting you,

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND.

And in consequence of the above letter, this happy event was announced to the people

people of Paris about five in the afternoon of the 26th by diſcharges of artillery. The palace of Government, the hotels of the Miniſters, and many of the private houſes, were illuminated in the evening, and there was a concert at the Thuilleries. On the ſucceeding day, the Firſt Conſul received the congratulations of the Conſervative Senate, Tribunate, Legiſlative Body, &c. &c.

A letter from Amiens, dated the 28th March, ſays:—"Yeſterday our city was the theatre of the great event, which had ſo long and impatiently been looked for by Europe. The ſigning of the Peace took place in the preſence of a great number of citizens, and amidſt the acclamations of the populace. The ceremony which accompanied this glorious act was at once ſimple and grand. At 11 o'clock in the morning ſeveral detachments of cavalry and infantry were drawn up before the houſes inhabited by the ſeveral Plenipotentiaries, while other detachments were under arms at the Town-hall, the avenues to which were filled with numerous crowds. At one o'clock the Plenipotentiaries proceeded thither in their carriages, each eſcorted by a troop of horſe. Military muſic announced their arrival, and the acclamations of the people were mingled with the melodious ſounds. The Miniſters were received by the Mayor and the municipal Officers. The Prefect of the Department, the Council of the Prefecture, the Officers of the Staff, and the principal inhabitants of the city, were preſent to offer their congratulations on the occaſion. The Plenipotentiaries aſſembled in a hall, which was decorated with a great variety of beautiful pictures of the French ſchool, brought from the Muſeum of Verſailles, by order of the Miniſter of the Interior, for the expreſs purpoſe of embelliſhing the hall of the Congreſs. The conferences, at which all the perſons attached to the ſeveral legations aſſiſted, laſted two hours and a half. We waited the iſſue with an impatience unparalleled, while the number of citizens who crowded the Town-houſe and its vicinity increaſed every minute: at length the French Miniſter informed the Mayor that the Peace had juſt been ſigned. The doors were inſtantly thrown open, and the crowd preſſed into the hall with the greateſt eagerneſs, but with the utmoſt order and the moſt becoming ſilence. This was the ſolemn moment, when the Plenipotentiaries, after having ſigned the Treaty, were embracing each other, and giving reciprocal proofs of the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction. The greater part of the ſpectators were moved even to tears; they were too happy to expreſs their joy in a boiſterous manner: they ardently ſhook each other's hands; a mutual ecſtacy prevailed, and they felicitated each other on the event, without uttering a ſentence. All were happy at the accompliſhment of ſo general a bleſſing. They returned in the ſame order. The utmoſt joy pervaded the countenances of the ſeveral Miniſters at their departure, while the cry of "Vive Bonaparte" was heard in every direction. It would be difficult to give an adequate idea of the ſincere and heartfelt joy which was every where demonſtrated on this occaſion. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. This day has left a deep impreſſion upon the minds of all thoſe who were witneſſes to the grateful ſcene. It has ſealed the deſtinies of Europe, and the happineſs of France."

Paris, April 10. The Cardinal Legate of the Holy See was introduced yeſterday at two o'clock to an audience of the Firſt Conſul. The Government carriages were ſent for his Eminence to his palace; at one o'clock he repaired to the Thuilleries; he was preceded by a detachment of grenadiers and of *gens d'armerie*, with trumpets, &c. There were in his train ten carriages full of Eccleſiaſtics, and the proceſſion was cloſed by a body of 200 cavalry. The Legate and his ſuite deſcended at the principal entrance of the palace; the Croſs was, as is uſual, carried before his Eminence, and during the ceremony was placed at the door of the Council Chamber.

The Miniſters and Members of the Council of State were preſent.

The *Cardinal Legate-a-latere* read the following ſpeech:

"General Firſt Conſul,

"It is in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under your auſpices, General Firſt Conſul, that I come to diſcharge, amidſt the French People, the auguſt functions of *Legate-a latere*.

"I come into the midſt of a great and warlike nation, whoſe glory you have exalted by your conqueſts, whoſe external tranquillity you have ſecured by an univerſal peace, and whoſe happineſs you are about to crown, by reſtoring to them the free exercife of the Catholic Religion. This glory was reſerved for you, General Conſul. The ſame hand which gained battles, and which ſigned peace with all nations, reſtores ſplendour to the temples of the true God, re-edifies his altars, and re-eſtabliſhes his worſhip.

"Conſummate, General Firſt Conſul, this work of wiſdom, which has been ſo long deſired by thoſe under your adminiſtration. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to contribute to that purpoſe.

"The faithful Interpreter of the ſentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, the firſt and moſt pleaſing of my duties is, to expreſs his tender ſentiments for you, and his affection for all the French. Your deſires ſhall regulate the duration of my reſidence with you; and I ſhall not depart, without depoſiting in your hands the records of this im-

important miſſion, during which, you may aſſure yourſelf, I ſhall attempt nothing contrary to the rights of the government and of the nation. As a pledge of my ſincerity, and the fidelity of my promiſe, I refer you to my title, my known frankneſs of diſpoſition, and, I may add, the confidence which the Sovereign Pontiff, and you yourſelf have repoſed in me."

The Cardinal Legate then ſigned a formula of an oath in the Latin language, by which he engages to obſerve the conſtitution, laws, ſtatutes, and cuſtoms of the Republic.

To this addreſs the Firſt Conſul made the following anſwer:

"On account of the apoſtolic virtues by which you are diſtinguiſhed, Cardinal, I behold you, with great ſatisfaction, the poſſeſſor of an extenſive influence on the conſcience of man.

"You draw from the Goſpels the rules of your conduct, and conſequently you will contribute much to the extinction of animoſity, and the eſtabliſhment of union in this vaſt empire. The French nation will long have reaſon to rejoice at the happy choice that I and his Holineſs have jointly made of you. The reſult of your miſſion will be for the Chriſtian religion, which in all ages has operated ſo much good to mankind, a freſh ſubject for exultation. The enlightened philoſopher, and the true friend to man, will expreſs his ſatisfaction at this appointment."

On the 8th the Conſuls iſſued an arrete, ordering the Pope's Bull to be inſerted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and authoriſing the Legate to exerciſe his functions, after taking the preſcribed oath.

CONVENTION

Between the French Republick and his Holineſs Pius VII. exchanged Sept. 10, 1801.

The Government of the Republick acknowledges that the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of the great majority of French Citizens. His Holineſs equally acknowledges, that this ſame religion has received, and at this moment expects, the greateſt benefit and eclat from the eſtabliſhment of the Catholic worſhip in France, and the particular profeſſion which the Conſuls of the Republick have made of it. In conſequence of this mutual acknowledgement, they have reſolved, for the benefit of religion, and for the maintenance of interior tranquillity, upon the following Articles:

I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall be freely exercited in France. The worſhip ſhall be public, conforming to the regulations of police, which the Government ſhall judge neceſſary for the public tranquillity.

II. A new circumſcription of the French dioceſes ſhall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the French Government.

III. His Holineſs ſhall declare to the titular French Biſhops, that he expects from them, with firm confidence, every kind of ſacrifice, even that of their ſees, for the ſake of peace and unity. After this exhortation, if they ſhall refuſe this ſacrifice, commanded by the welfare of the Church (a refuſal which his Holineſs nevertheleſs does not expect), new titulars ſhall be provided for the government of the Biſhoprics of the new circumſcription in the following manner:

IV. The Firſt Conſul of the Republick ſhall name, within three months after the publication of his Holineſs's bull, to the Archbiſhoprics and Biſhoprics of the new circumſcription. His Holineſs ſhall confer the canonical inſtitution, according to the forms eſtabliſhed with reſpect to France, before the change of Government.

V. The nominations to the Biſhoprics which ſhall afterwards become vacant ſhall alſo be made by the Firſt Conſul; and the canonical inſtitution ſhall be conferred by his Holineſs.

VI. The Biſhops, before entering upon their functions, ſhall take from the hands of the Firſt Conſul the following oath:—"I ſwear and promiſe to God, upon the Holy Evangeliſts, to preſerve obedience and fidelity to the Government eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution of the French Republick. I promiſe alſo to have no intelligence, to aſſiſt at no council, to maintain no connexion, either within or without, which ſhall be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if, within any dioceſe or elſewhere, I ſhall learn that any thing is deſigned for the prejudice of the State, I will make it known to Government."

VII. The Eccleſiaſtics of the ſecond order ſhall take the ſame oath from the hands of the Civil Authorities appointed by Government.

VIII. The following form of prayer ſhall be recited at the end of divine ſervice, in all the Catholic churches of France:

"Domine, ſalvam fac Rempublicam.
Domine, ſalvos fac Conſules."

IX. The Biſhops ſhall make a new circumſcription of the pariſhes of their dioceſes; which ſhall not take effect till after the conſent of Government.

X. The Biſhops ſhall appoint the Curés. Their choice ſhall fall only on perſons accepted by Government.

XI. The Biſhops may have a chapter in their cathedrals, and a ſeminary in their dioceſes, but Government does not undertake to endow them.

XII. All the metropolitan churches, cathedrals, parochial and other churches, not alienated, neceſſary for worſhip, ſhall be placed at the diſpoſal of the Biſhops.

XIII. His Holineſs, for the welfare of the Church and the happy eſtabliſhment of the Catholic religion, declares, that neither he

he nor his ſucceſſors will diſturb in any manner the poſſeſſors of alienated eccleſiaſtical effects, and that in conſequence the property of theſe ſame effects, the rights and revenues attached to them, ſhall remain unchangeable in their hands, or in thoſe of their aſſignees.

XIV. The Government will ſecure a ſuitable maintenance to the Biſhops and Curates, whoſe dioceſes and pariſhes ſhall be included in the new circumſcription.

XV. The Government will alſo take meaſures for permitting French Catholics to make, upon their own choice, endowments in favour of churches.

XVI. His Holineſs acknowledges, in the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, the ſame rights and prerogatives enjoyed with reſpect to his Holineſs by the antient Government.

XVII. It is agreed upon between the contracting parties, that, when any of the ſucceſſors of the Firſt Conſul ſhall not be Catholics, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the above article, and the appointments to Biſhoprics, ſhall be regulated, with reſpect to him, by a new Convention.

The Ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Paris within 40 days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Meſſidor, of the 9th year of the French Republick (15th July, 1801.)

(Signed) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
HERCULES, CARDINAL GONCRETET. [SALVI.
JOSEPH ARCHIEP. CORINTHI.
BERNIER.
F. CAROLUS CASELLI.

Organic Articles of the Convention of 26 Meſſidor, Year 9.

Under this head we find 27 Articles, the ſubſtance of which we muſt endeavour to ſeparate from the formal expreſſions in which they are promulgated.

No bulls, decrees, or other writings from Rome, can be circulated in France; no Papal Legate or Commiſſioner received, or acts of foreign councils publiſhed, and no French councils held, without the permiſſion of Government. All eccleſiaſtical functions ſhall be gratuitous; thoſe offerings excepted, which ſhall be allowed by regulations. Appeals may be made to the Council of State againſt abuſes by Eccleſiaſtics, as well as againſt thoſe by whom they may be moleſted in their worſhip or liberties. The Catholic worſhip ſhall be performed, under the direction of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Curates. The two former may add to their names titles of Citizen or Monſieur: all other qualifications are aboliſhed. Archbiſhops to conſecrate their Suffragans, and hear complaints againſt their conduct and deciſions.

Biſhops muſt be natives of France, and not leſs than 30 years of age; ſhall bring, before nomination, atteſtation of good conduct from the Biſhop in whoſe dioceſe they ſhall have exerciſed the functions of Prieſt, and ſhall be examined as to their doctrine by a Biſhop and two Prieſts appointed by the Chief Conſul. They cannot leave their dioceſes without his permiſſion, and ſhall each year make a viſitation of ſome part, ſo as to include the whole within five years. They are to organize their ſeminaries by rules ſubmitted to the Firſt Conſul, and to ſend each year to the Council of State the names of the perſons educated in them. No perſon can be ordained before attaining the age of twenty-five, or without poſſeſſing property to the annual amount of 300 livres.

Curates are to take the oath preſcribed from the hands of the Prefects. They are bound to reſide in their pariſhes. No foreigner can exerciſe any eccleſiaſtical function, without the permiſſion of Government. No Prieſt can leave his dioceſe to ſerve in another, without permiſſion from his Biſhop. One Liturgy and one Catechiſm are to be uſed in all Catholic churches. No Curate can order extraordinary public prayers, without ſpecial permiſſion from the Biſhop. All Eccleſiaſtics ſhall wear the French dreſs, in black; Biſhops only excepted, who may add to it the paſtoral croſs and purple ſtockings. Only one form of ſervice can take place in one church. Civil and military officers are to have diſtinguiſhed places in cathedrals and churches. Sermons and ſimilar addreſſes from the pulpit can be delivered only by ſpecial authority from the Biſhop. Curates ſhall pray for the proſperity of the French Republic, and of the Conſuls. The nuptial benediction ſhall be given only to thoſe who have entered into the marriage contract before the civil officer. Sunday ſhall be a day of reſt to all public functionaries. The Republican calendar is to be preſerved.

Archbiſhops are to receive incomes of 15,000 livres each; Biſhops of 10,000; Curates of the firſt claſs, 1500; of the ſecond, 1000. Curates may receive offerings, in addition to theſe ſums, if circumſtances require. Theſe Councils are authorized to provide ſuitable dwellings for Biſhops and Curates. In pariſhes where ſhall remain no building which can be appropriated to public worſhip, the Biſhop and the Prefect ſhall provide one.

There ſhall be in France ten Archbiſhoprics, and fifty Biſhoprics. The following are the Archbiſhoprics:

PARIS, MECKLIN, BESANCON,
LYONS, AIX, TOULOUSE,
BOURDEAUX, BOURGES, TOURS.
ROUEN,

Organic Articles of the Proteſtant Worſhip.

Frenchmen only can exerciſe the functions

tions of this worship, holding no connection with any foreign power. They shall pray for the prosperity of the French Republic and of the Consuls. No doctrinal decision can be published, without permission from the Consuls; no change of discipline can take place without the same authority. The Council of State will take cognizance of all dissentions between Ministers. Endowments may be made in the same manner as those of Catholic churches, and Government will provide for the maintenance; taking into consideration, however, the property now belonging to their churches and the amount of offerings. There will be two seminaries in France for the instruction of ministers of the confession of Augsbourg; and one at Geneva for the Reformed Churches. Professors in both to be appointed by the First Consul. Ministers shall have studied a certain time in one of these seminaries, and have a certificate of their capacity and manners.

Reformed churches are to have prætors, consistorial places and synods, there being a consistorial church for every six thousand persons of that communion, and a synod for every five churches. Churches of the confession of Augsburg are to have pastors, consistorial places, and general consistories, according to the same population. Five of the latter churches form the district of one inspection, to be composed of a Minister and two laymen, chosen by the district, and confirmed by the Chief Consul. There will be three general consistories, one at Strasbourg, one at Mentz, and one at Cologne, to be appointed by the Chief Consul, and assembled with his permission.

Paris, April 18. The First Consul yesterday ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CONSULS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"Frenchmen,

"In the midst of a Revolution caused by the love of our Country, religious dissentions suddenly broke out among you, which proved the greatest calamity to you, the nurse of Factions, and the hope of your Enemies. A stupid policy endeavoured to stifle every thing under the ruin of Altars, and even of Religion itself. At its voice, all those pious solemnities, in which Citizens called each other by the tender name of brothers, and in which all were acknowledged equal under God who created them, ceased. The dying man no longer heard that consoling voice which calls Christians to a better life, and even God himself seemed exiled from Nature. But the public conscience, and the sentiment of independent opinion arose, and, misled by Enemies from abroad, they carried Destruction into our Departments.

"Frenchmen forgot that they were so, and became the instruments of foreign hatred. On the other hand, unrestained passions, morals without support, and misfortune deprived of its hope in futurity, all conspired to complete the disorder of Society. In order to put a stop to these calamities, it became necessary to re-establish Religion upon its basis; and that could only be done by measures acknowledged by Religion itself. It was to the Sovereign Pontiff that the example of ages and reason commanded us to apply, in order to bring back the opinions of men, and to unite them together. The Head of the Church weighed in his own wisdom, and in the interests of the Church, those propositions which the interest of the State had dictated. His voice was heard by the Pastors of the Church; that which he approved of, the Government consented to; and the Legislature has established into a Law of the Republic. Thus all the elements of discord have disappeared; thus all those scruples by which consciences might be alarmed, and those obstacles which disaffection might throw in the way of internal Peace, have vanished.

"Ministers of the Religion of Peace, may the most profound oblivion cover all your dissentions, your misfortunes, and your faults! May that Religion which unites you together, bind you by the same ties, the most indissoluble ties, to the interests of your Country! Exert, for the interests of your Country, all the power which your Ministry gives you over the minds of men. Let your lessons and examples form the minds of our young Citizens to a love of our Institutions, and to a respect and attachment for those tuelary Authorities which have been created to protect them. Let them learn from you, that the God of Peace is also the God of Arms, and that he fights for those who defend the Liberty of France.

"Citizens who profess the Protestant Religion, the Law has equally extended its care to you. May that Morality which is common to all Christians, that Morality so holy, so pure, so fraternal, unite all in the love of our Country, in respect for its Laws, and in affection for all the Members of this great family! May disputes upon points of Doctrine never alter these sentiments, which Religion inspires and commands!

"Frenchmen, be all united for the happiness of your Country, and the happiness of human nature. May that Religion which has civilized Europe be again the bond to unite its inhabitants together! and may those virtues which it commands be always associated with those lights which instruct us!

"Done at Paris, at the Palace of Government,

ment, the 17th of April, in the 10th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul.

H. B. MARET, Sec. of State."

A Letter from Paris, dated April 20.

"The *fête* of Sunday last is admitted, without dispute, to have been the most splendid and imposing of all that have taken place since the Revolution. The procession was literally of the most dazzling magnificence; the streets were crowded not only by the Parisians, but by spectators from the distance of 20 leagues round this capital. The immense line from the Thuilleries to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, was so completely filled, that for some hours it was impossible to move; yet in this vast concourse there was not the slightest appearance of disorder. The day seemed, in fact, to be what it was emphatically termed by M. Boisgelin from the pulpit—"the day which reconciles France with Europe, and France with herself."

"The Constituted Authorities were placed in the crosses at each side of the nave of the Cathedral by eleven o'clock. At the same hour the Cortege began to move from the Thuilleries, through a triple line of troops on each side. The Corps Diplomatique, the Council of State, and Ministers, preceded the Consuls in a train of 40 carriages, each drawn by four horses. Next to these were the General Officers. The coaches of the Second and Third Consuls were extremely plain, and were each drawn by six horses. That of the First Consul had eight, each of which was led by a servant in a dark green livery, richly embroidered with gold. Six footmen in the same livery preceded, and as many followed his coach, which was surrounded by General Officers, those of the Consular Guards, and Aids de Camp, all on horseback. A most striking object in the procession was the eight Arabian horses, led each by two Mamelucks on foot; and followed by two others on horseback. The beauty and spirit of these horses excited more admiration than the trappings with which they were covered, and which were of such brilliancy, that, when reflected by the sun, they actually pained the eye of the spectator. This exhibition of Asiatic luxury was quite new to Paris. The Mamelucks were preceded and followed by twelve footmen, all in the Consular livery of green and gold; that of the servants of the Ministers was of yellow, faced with red, and embroidered with silver. The display of these liveries, (which by the way were the first seen in this capital, those belonging to foreigners excepted, for this last ten years,) occasioned in the first instance no small degree of surprise! These, however, and some other emotions of a like description, were soon absorbed in the general admiration of the splendour of the day.

"The First Consul appeared on this occasion to be quite an altered personage. He had completely thrown off his *sombre* and thoughtful cast of character; and those who know him most intimately say, that they never knew him to wear *un air si riant*. He bowed with complaisance to the greetings from the windows as he passed, and seemed to hear with unalloyed satisfaction, the cry incessantly repeated of *Vive Bonaparte!*

"The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by the Bishops and Clergy, waited the arrival of the Consuls at the door of the cathedral, where they were received under a canopy. The Archbishop presented the holy water, and offered the incense. The Consuls then took their place at the left side of the great altar, and opposite to them was placed the Pope's Legate in his full pontificals. After the Gospel of the day was read, the First Consul received the oaths of the Bishops; and he knelt in return to receive the benediction, which was conferred by the Archbishop with a most impressive degree of solemnity. The eagerness of the people to see Bonaparte, during this and some other parts of the ceremony, was such as to make them rise and stand upon their seats, and to occasion a momentary disorder.

"I shall not attempt to describe to you the sermon, which those who were nearest to the preacher could but indistinctly hear; nor shall I dwell on the *Te Deum* of Paisiello, which is comparatively a very poor composition. With all the aid of Garat, Lais, Cherin, and Laisne; Mesdames Armand, Strina Sicchi, and Bolla, &c. it produced on the whole no striking effect. The Anthem, in every respect new, of *Domine salvum fac Rempublicam, Domine salvos fac Consules*; "Lord, save the Republic; Lord, save the Consuls;" was composed by Cherubini and Mehul, in a grand style, and executed with admirable precision. At the moment when the organ was pealing the concluding chorus, I cast an eye around, and must confess myself to have been enraptured. The softened light through the painted windows, the grandeur of the vault, the splendour of the tapestry, the waving standards above, and the vast assemblage below in rich and diversified *costumes*, altogether formed a *coup d'œil*, which completely transcends my feeble powers of description."

ST. DOMINGO.

Dispatches, dated the 27th of February, have been received by the Ministry of Marine at Paris from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, of which the following is a correct abstract:

The French troops, advancing from the side of the Cape under the command of Generals Hardy, Rochambeau, and Desfourneaux, encountered considerable obstacles

fiscles from the rebels, who had concealed themselves in the impenetrable woods that skirt the valley. They at last, however, surmounted all difficulties, forced the enemy to fly in all directions, and took positions at Plaisance, Marmelade, and Saint Michel. The two latter positions were taken after some resistance, Christophe in person defending Marmelade with 2,400 men.

General Debelles attempted in vain to dislodge the rebel General Maurepas from his position at Gonaives, owing to a very heavy fall of rain, which harassed the French troops, and prevented them from acting. Several other columns of the French army, however, advancing against him a few days after, Maurepas thought proper to surrender himself upon the condition held out in Gen. Leclerc's Proclamation, of retaining his rank.

Gen. Dessalines proved the most dexterous, as well as the most bloody of the rebels. By some rapid manœuvres, he found means to set fire to the Leogane, in spite of Gen. Boudett's efforts to prevent him. His cruelties, dictated by the orders of Toussaint, had spread terror and detestation of their Government through the whole island. "Never, at Constantinople," adds the French General, "were heads cut off, or cruelties inflicted with less remorse, than by Toussaint and his adherents."

Gen. Laplume, commanding the South quarter of the island, voluntarily submitted to the French Government. By this means the South was put into their possession, and Gen. Dessalines was forced to retire into the great woods.

Christophe, after having set fire to Gonaives, was driven from post to post, and at length forced to take refuge in the mountains.

A strong position called Ravine-a-Couleuore, had been occupied by Toussaint with a chosen body of troops, composed of 600 grenadiers, 1200 picked men, and 400 dragoons. Every means had been employed to render the position impregnable. Gen. Rochambeau, however, attacked the entrenchments of the enemy with irresistible impetuosity, and, after a desperate conflict, in which Toussaint's troops fought man to man, Toussaint was forced to evacuate his position, and to retreat in confusion to the Petite Riviere, leaving 800 men dead on the field of battle.

After this defeat, the inhabitants of the country looked upon Toussaint as ruined; the cultivators returned to their habitations: his soldiers deserted their colours, and every one looked upon the French as masters of the colony.

Gen. Leclerc had set out in pursuit of Toussaint. He concludes his letters as follows:—"Thus has the army of St. Domingo, in a campaign of five days, dispersed the principal bodies of the enemy, and made itself master of their baggage and a part of their artillery. Desertion has reached the camps of the enemy. Clervaux, Laplume, Maurepas, and several other black Chiefs, or men of colour, have submitted. The plantations of the South are preserved entire. All the Spanish part has completely submitted."

Another letter from the Commander in Chief to the Minister of Marine, dated Head-quarters, the 1st March, is as follows:

"I communicated to you, Citizen Minister, in my dispatch of the day before yesterday, the success which we had obtained. We are now in pursuit of Toussaint, who has retired into the Mirebelais. Gen. Rochambeau, who has passed the Este, Gen. Boudet, who has set out from Port au Prince, and the columns of the Spanish army, which are marching in that direction, induce me to hope that he cannot long escape us. Of the 500 horse-guards which he had, 300 have already deserted him. Dessalines, the most ferocious of them all, has massacred some Whites. Fortunately we have some time yet before us, ere the great rains and heats commence. All the coasts and the ports of the island are in our possession. Nothing can equal the fatigues of our troops, nothing can equal their indignation against this ferocious banditti.

(Signed) "LECLERC."

Letters from America, of a recent date (13th of March,) mention several particulars of the excesses committed by the Blacks on the landing of the French at St. Domingo. They say—

"The Negroes spared neither age nor sex; only one American, Mr. Lancheſter, of Charleſton, was killed; with one hand the black demons of slaughter were seen, holding up the writhing infant, and hacking off its limbs with the sword in the other. Those that escaped the sword were preserved to witness more horrid scenes, being dragged by the Negroes to their strong holds in the mountains. On the morning of the 5th, out of 2000 houses, 39 only had escaped; and their tenants, except a wretched few on board the American vessels, were not to be seen. All the plantations of the extensive and once flourishing plain around the Cape, for many miles, exhibited the same tremendous appearance.

"It was thought that Toussaint was incog. in the town, and that he has withdrawn to the mountains, and is there at the head of his army, in a position strong by nature and art, and which he has for some time been fortifying and rendering impregnable. To this strong position he has retired with his treasure and his myrmidons, and from it will make his murderous excursions, and harrass the inhabitants. Rigaud, his old and implacable rival, was with the French,

and

and much was expected from his knowledge of the Iſland, and influence with its inhabitants."

It is added that every maritime town in the Iſland had been burnt in the ſame way, except Port Dauphin (now Port La Liberté), which was ſaved by the vigour and rapidity of Rochambeau, who commanded the diviſion which attacked it.

The Boſton Gazette of the 15th of March ſays—"Captain Davis, from Port Republicain, ſtates, that the Negroes, in evacuating that place took a number of Whites with them *whom they maſſacred as ſoon as they were out of the reach of the French troops!* As they retreated through the country they deſtroyed every thing in their way. Little reſiſtance was made to the French. Capt. Davis reports, that previous to his ſailing, intelligence had arrived there of the entire deſtruction of the Port of Leogane."

It is ſtated in a letter to a member of Congreſs that "General Touſſaint had completely thrown off the maſk, by an indiſcriminate maſſacre of all the Whites who were to be found, and that he had ordered all proviſions and ſtores to be removed to the interior."

The eſtabliſhment, however, of a Negro Government in St. Domingo has encouraged the Blacks in America to new efforts for the attainment of equality, and it appears, that a well-organized ſcheme of revolt has recently been diſcovered and defeated.

The following letter has been found in the poſſeſſion of a Negro in Halifax Town, North Carolina, and has been ſubmitted by the Executive to the Legiſlative Bodies, with numerous other documents to the ſame effect:—

"Sir; It is with pleaſure I inform you, for your comfort, that we meet a great number of our repreſentatives without giving the leaſt room for doubt or ſuſpicion. We had intelligence from almoſt all parts, that our intentions have ſucceſsfully ſpread with the greateſt ſecrefy, and meet with unanimous approbation among our fellow ſufferers. I hope you will be true to your truſt, and quit yourſelves like brave men; for we ſhall moſt certainly ſucceed without difficulty, if our ſcheme is not diſcovered before hand; and there is but one in a family to know it until the time is arrived. I do not apprehend much danger of that; and as for the poor ſort that have no Blacks, if any ſuch ſhould eſcape, I d nht not but the general conflagration of houſes and fodder, ſtacks, &c. will ſtrike ſuch a dump on their ſpirits, that they will not only be willing to acknowledge liberty and equality, but be glad to purchaſe their lives at any price. Reſt aſſured, that our tyrants ſhall ſoon be taught that leſſon by our Repreſentatives, that humanity never yet has taught them, that they ſhall know the breath of liberty is as free for us as for themſelves. From your true friend in

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

"The Repreſentative of the Roanoak Company ſpoke his political ſentiments ſo handſomely on a new ſcheme, that it was unanimouſly agreed to, that if this did not take place, it ſhould immediately be put in execution, as we were determined on Liberty or Death."

AMERICA.

The brig Induſtry ſailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 15th November, for St. John's, having 24 perſons on-board, 16 of whom were paſſengers, and amongſt them a lady and her three infant children. On the evening of the 20th, then 70 miles W. of Sea Iſle, in the bay of Fundy, the veſſel was diſcovered to be on fire, and the flames by 10 o'clock had extended to every part, and compelled the crew and paſſengers to take to the boat; which, only 16 feet long, and without proviſions, put to ſea. The wind blew ſtrong off land, and the waves ran tremendouſly high. On the day following two men died of cold and fatigue; and on the third day the lady and her three children periſhed through want. On the 6th day, five only of the 24 remained alive, and the ſurvivors were ſo weak as to be unable to throw the dead overboard: they eat part of one man; and, with this exception, had not taſted food for ſeven days. On the 7th, they were picked up by a veſſel which carried them to Yarmouth (N. S.) where one died immediately after, and three others loſt the uſe of their limbs, in conſequence of the froſt.

REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLES.

The Britiſh ſquadron under the orders of Captain Martin, of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Northumberland, has, in obedience to the directions of the Porte, landed a body of troops at Corfica, and taken poſſeſſion of the forts. The Conſtitution of the new Republic of the Seven United Iſlands not having been recognized by the Sublime Porte, has been annulled, and the antient Government re-eſtabliſhed.

ANTWERP.

The following is an extract of a letter written April the 4th, by Citizen Herbouville, Prefect of the Department of Deux-Nethes, to Citizen Wenbrouck, Mayor of the City of Antwerp, and which was read upon the 'Change of that city on the 5th:—

"Announce aloud in my name, that the SCHELDT IS FREE, PERFECTLY FREE. Invite all merchants, as I alſo invite them, to avail themſelves of that ineſtimable benefit, and let us join in bleſſing the Firſt Conſul, who gives peace to Europe, happineſs to France, and to the City of Antwerp its glory and antient proſperity.—Pleaſe to communicate this letter to the commercial intereſt."

COUNTRY

Country News.

March 31. A young man was run over and killed, and ſeveral perſons injured, at *Wells*, by the Mail Coach, drawn by the mob to teſtify their joy on the news of Peace.

April 2. About eight in the evening, a ſudden fire broke out in the rick-yard of Mr. Curry, at Bedwell park, *Eſſendon*, Herts, which in a ſhort time deſtroyed all the ricks of hay and corn; and on the ſame evening, between nine and ten, juſt as a number of perſons had returned from viewing the fire from the back of the Bull inn at Hoddeſdon, a conſiderable part of the ſtables appropriated to poſt and ſtage horſes fell ſudden'y down. A large beam fell on three out of twelve poſt horſes, but, being ſupported at one end by a partition, they received no material injury: the reſt ruſhed into an open ſtable, where the ſtage-coach horſes were kept; but, though it was much crowded, and in a dangerous ſtate, fortunately no miſchief enſued.

April 19. This morning Mr. T. Back, butcher, of *Dover*, with his wife and young child, being in a light cart, on the road to Eltham, where they were going to paſs the day with their relations, the horſe in going up a hill near Lydden became reſtive, and, gibbing, ran the cart upon a bank, which overturning it, the whole of them were thrown out with great violence; and (lamentable to relate!) Mr. Back, who was a very corpulent man, was killed on the ſpot, and his wife, it is feared mortally bruiſed. The child eſcaped unhurt.

April 20. The driver of the Norwich mail was cruſhed to death this night, by the coach overturning upon him at *Hatfield*, when the guard and a paſſenger were much bruiſed. It has not been aſcertained whether the upſet was occaſioned by the drowſineſs of the deceaſed, or in conſequence of the road having been too much trunked, or raiſed in the centre.

April 20. This morning, at five, Mr. Shaw ſet off from *Barton* to London, to decide a wager he had made of 1000 guineas, that he would ride on horſeback the above diſtance, which is 171 miles, in 12 ſucceſſive hours. As many conſiderable bets were depending, crowds of people lined the road along which he had to paſs to ſee the arduous undertaking. Mr. Shaw arrived at Shoreditch church at half-after three o'clock in the afternoon, being an hour and a half within the time, and having had, in the courſe of the journey, 15 changes of horſes.

The crew of the Ajax, of 80 guns, having a few days ſince received 70l. at *Portſmouth*, on account of a ſuperfluous allowance of bread which in the Mediterranean, generouſly made it a preſent to one of the ſailors, who had loſt his ſight in Egypt.

David Forreſter, who was lately executed for the murder of Capt. Pigot, of the Hermione, made the following ſhocking confeſſion a few minutes previous to his being turned off; "That he went into the cabin, and forced Capt. Pigot overboard through the port, while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck and found the Firſt Lieutenant begging for his life, ſaying he had a wife and three children depending on him for ſupport; he took hold of him and aſſiſted in heaving him overboard alive, and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not firſt taken hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ſhip, that Lieut. Douglas could not be found; he took a lanthorn and candle and went into the gun-room, and found the Lieutenant under the marine-officer's cabin; he called in the reſt of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, midſhipman; a ſcuffle enſued, and, finding him likely to get away, he ſtruck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear as evidence againſt them, and he ſeized on the Captain's clerk, who was immediately put to death."—To have let this man live would ſurely have been the greateſt puniſhment!

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, March 30.

At a Court of Common Council, fixed for the conſideration of a motion to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Income Tax, ſeveral reſolutions, and a Petition to Parliament for that purpoſe, were unanimouſly agreed to.

Sunday, April 11.

This morning a fire happened at Mr. Burrege's, Bell's-Building, Salisbury-ſquare, which conſumed the ſame. Mr. Burrege's family eſcaped from the flames with the utmoſt difficulty, without injury; but Mr. Purchaſe (a Clerk to the Commiſſioners of Income), who lodged in the ſecond floor, had no other way to avoid the fire but by leaping down from the window of his apartment into the court, by which he broke his thigh, and fractured his ſkull. He was carried to the hoſpital, with little hopes of recovery; and is ſince dead. Several of the neighbours having judged it neceſſary to remove their furniture into the ſquare, it was immediately attacked by a great number of plundering wretches. Fortunately, however, a detachment from the Eaſt London Militia arrived about 2 o'clock, and put a ſtop to further depredations. The fire originated by a lighted candle being left in a bed-room cloſe to the bed furniture.

Monday, April 19.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the Governors of the Royal Hoſpitals, attended divine ſervice, as uſual, at Chriſt Church,

Church, where the Spital ſermon was preached by the Biſhop of Briſtol; after which they returned to dine at the Manſion-houſe. The Prince of Wales, the great object of attraction, left Carlton Houſe about half paſt four, accompanied by the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, with their ſeparate ſuites, attended by the Earls of Harrington, Stair, Moira, and Granard; Lords Forbes and Peterſham; the Hon. T. Erſkine; Sir J. B. Warren, Sir H. Featherſtone; Generals Lee and Witham; Colonels Wynyard, Spenſer, Anſon, Tyrwhit, M'Mahon, and Dalrymple. The Prince was dreſſed in the uniform of Field Marſhal of Artillery, in compliment to the City Artillery, of which he is colonel. He wore his diamond ſtar and epaulette. He looked remarkably well, and in high ſpirits, which were, no doubt, exhilarated by the very flattering marks of reſpect from all ranks as he paſſed through the city. Juſt as the proceſſion left Carlton Houſe, it was met by the gallant Nelſon, who fell into the ranks, and proceeded to the Manſion-houſe under the banners of the Heir Apparent. Soon after three, the populace began to aſſemble about Temple-bar, and along the ſtreets to the Manſion-houſe. The windows diſplayed nearly as much company as on a Lord Mayor's day. The City Marſhal, on horſeback, met the royal party at Temple-bar; and before they came up, a very great crowd was aſſembled. The Prince was received with repeated huzzas; and the populace, elated with the ſight, took the horſes from his carriage, and drew it to the Manſion-houſe. An immenſe concourſe, following the proceſſion, repeatedly cheered as it went along. On Ludgate-hill the grenadiers of the London Militia were drawn out; and, with preſented arms, and a band of muſic playing, they ſaluted his Royal Highneſs as he paſſed. But in Cheapſide the greateſt throng was aſſembled. Here it was ſcarcely poſſible to move, and, in proportion to the numbers, the huzzas were loud and repeated. The windows were crowded with beauties waving handkerchiefs and ſaluting the Prince, who in return was extremely attentive and polite, in bowing with that grace and good humour for which he is remarkable. It was with difficulty the royal carriage could get up to the Manſion-houſe, the crowd was ſo great and preſſing around to ſee and huzza the Prince, who, on entering, was cheered by a very loud ſalute from the populace. The kind reception of his Royal Highneſs will no doubt induce the Royal Family to viſit the City more frequently than they have hitherto done. The Lord Mayor made every effort to do honour to the firſt viſit of the Prince of Wales to the City, and to compliment the other Royal gueſts, and the numerous and ſplendid company which honoured the Manſion-houſe with their preſence. The Egyptian Hall, in which the company dined, was fitted up with great magnificence. At the upper end was the word *Peace* in illumined lamps; underneath was placed a beautiful whole length painting of Apollo, and on each ſide portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Viſcount Nelſon. A brilliant crown and the initials G. R. illuminated this part of the room. Oppoſite the entrance of the Hall was a figure of Britannia holding a ſhield, inſcribed with the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelſon, and Warren. At the lower end, over the Muſic Gallery, was affixed another large tranſparency, repreſenting the Four Quarters of the World worſhiping Peace. Underneath the gallery was erected a triumphal arch, lined with crimſon and illuminated, in the centre of which was the pedeſtal for the good old Engliſh fare, the Baron of Beef; on each ſide ſtood the carvers in their proper habiliments, and two ſergeants, belonging to his Lordſhip's regiment, were attired in their uniform. In the niches, on the right and left of the Hall, were whole length ſtatuary figures of the Four Seaſons, and alſo thoſe of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Goddeſs of Hope reſting her hand on an anchor, and pointing the fore-finger of the other to Heaven, was admirably executed. The other ſtatues were Pomona, with a cornucopia of flowers, and the figure of Liberty holding the cap on a ſpear in her right hand. The principal table (in the form of a horſe-ſhoe) extended to the length of 30 feet. At the head of this table, where the Lord Mayor and his Lady ſat in their ſtate chairs, was erected a beautiful rich colonnade, or Eaſtern Golconda, ſupported by thirty-two glaſs pillars of the Corinthian order, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with rich baluſtrades, the whole ſupporting the Union devices of the three kingdoms, and emblazoned with military and naval emblems, and medallions of the Britiſh Admirals, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Hood, and Nelſon; the four corners repreſenting trophies of Peace and Commerce. In the centre of this temple were placed the figures of the Muſes in Derbyſhire China, over which was a Dove deſcending with the Olive Branch in its mouth to preſent it to them; and near to whom ſtood a Lamb, as figurative of tranquillity. The temple was alſo decorated with medallions of his Majeſty, and the Royal Family. The many pillars which ſupported the Manſion were encircled with lamps; and alſo the ſaloon was ſplendidly lighted up. In addition to the three chandeliers, the Lord Mayor had a number of ſmaller ones placed on tables. At the upper and lower end of the hall were two mirrors, about four feet in length, and three in breadth, placed in

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such a direction that all the company might have a view of themselves in perspective. The company were admitted through the passage fronting the great gate, not, as usual, up the great stairs. This passage was so arranged with evergreens that it formed a complete shubbery. At the entrance were two lions of stone, as large as life, and, in different parts, pieces of statuary; it had a very rural effect. The party of nobility who sat down to the sumptuous banquet, were more numerous than has been known to honour the city with a visit for many years. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave up the chair to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he accepted of. On the Prince's left was the Duke of Clarence. The company present at the dinner consisted of the following distinguished personages: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Dukes of Cumberland, Clarence, and Kent; his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester; the French Princes; Monsieur Otto; and a number of the nobility, &c. of both sexes. The following aldermen were present: Newnham, Skinner, Curtis, Watson, Glynn, Macauley, Herne, Price, Perring, Cadell, Perchard, Hibbert, Shaw, Leighton, and Flower. After dinner the Lord Mayor gave, as a toast, "the King," which was most cordially drank. His Lordship then, in a neat speech, complimented the royal family, and concluded with giving "the Prince of Wales," with three times three. This toast was received with universal bursts of applause. The Prince, in a short, but elegant speech, thanked the company for the honour they had done him, and in return, gave "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the city of London." A great number of other appropriate toasts were given. The company having risen from the festive table, proceeded to the ball room, which was most elegantly decorated with lamps. The ball was opened by the Prince of Wales and Miss Eamer, who also danced afterwards with the Duke of Cumberland. The Prince of Wales retired between 11 and 12, after bestowing the highest encomiums on the handsome reception which he had experienced. His Royal Highness entered his carriage amidst the loudest acclamations of the multitude.

Tuesday, April 20.

A dispute having arisen between the Sheriffs of London and the Lord Mayor, on account of the former not having received the number of tickets usually presented to the Sheriffs for the dinner at the Mansion-house; the Sheriffs, not wishing to be thought disrespectful by the Prince of Wales, addressed the following letter to his Royal Highness on the occasion of their absence.

"May it please your Royal Highness!

"Deeply as it would grieve us to appear wanting in that respect and affection so justly due to your Royal Highness's person, and your illustrious family, a respect and affection we most fervently feel in common with every good subject; we consider it a duty we owe ourselves, as Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, to account to your Royal Highness for not appearing in our places, on your Royal Highness's condescending to honour the City with your august presence at the festivities of Easter Monday. When our fellow-citizens called us to the high office we have now the honour to serve, we thought it our first duty and our greatest pride to maintain its consequence with splendour while we held it; and to return it into their hands again, its dignity unsullied, and its rights unbroken. It cannot be necessary to obtrude on your Royal Highness's attention the minute circumstances wherein we imagined that the Lord Mayor intended to sully that dignity, and to abridge those rights; but only to observe, that we conceived him to have abated of that proper respect due to the Established Church of England and Ireland in the person of our Chaplains, who, in their official capacity, represented it; and, in our own persons, to have neglected those honours which custom has authorised us to expect, which our high office entitled us to demand, and which, as representing our Sovereign, it was his duty to pay us. We, Royal Sir, with the whole civilized world, have seen and deplored the fatal effects of those principles, which, in another nation, in destroying respect, ceremony, and veneration for place, office, and rank, had nearly destroyed with them all that was great and good, and threatened to deprive society of its noblest blessings. Under this impression, your Royal Highness will not be surprized that we resented what we considered indignity to our station; that we refused to be mere puppets in what he presumed to be his private pageant; that we consented to sacrifice the unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and dutifully waiting upon your Royal Person, to the feelings of publick propriety. We trust therefore, that your Royal Highness will not only exercise your usual goodness to pardon our seeming neglect, but will extend it to an approbation of our conduct, that, in having accepted our high office from the hands of our fellow-citizens, and holding it under the influence of our Gracious Sovereign, we feel jealous of its honours, and defenders of its rights. We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest deference and veneration, your Royal Highness's most dutiful, most loyal, and most humble servants,

(Signed) WM. RAWLINS, } Sheriffs.
ROB. ALD. COX, }

Easter Tuesday, April 20, 1802.

His

His Royal Highneſs's Anſwer.

Gentlemen, *Carlton-Houſe, April* 21.

I am commanded by the Prince of Wales to ſay, it is matter of unfeigned concern to his Royal Highneſs, to find his not having had the pleaſure of meeting you in the City on Monday laſt was owing to any miſconception between you and the Lord Mayor; for his Royal Highneſs muſt lament that a ſhadow of diſſatisfaction to any one ſhould ariſe out of a day which will always ſtand moſt gratefully diſtinguiſhed in his recollection. I am directed to add, that his Royal Highneſs's regret cannot but be the more lively, when the circumſtance refers to perſons ſo prominent in official ſtation, and in private character, as you are. His Royal Highneſs is convinced that, whilſt you accept the expreſſion of his concern, as applying to you individually, and whilſt you give credit for perfect ſenſibility to your obliging declarations of attachment, you will feel the propriety of his abſtaining from any alluſion to the queſtion of claims, on which he cannot hold himſelf at all entitled to judge. I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

THOMAS TYRWHITT.

Wedneſday, April 21.

This day circular letters were ſent from Lord Hobart to the ſeveral Lords Lieutenants of Counties, ſignifying his Majeſty's higheſt approbation of the zeal, &c. of the different bodies of volunteers and aſſociated infantry, but diſpenſing with their further ſervice. The ſame ſenſe is expreſſed of the merit of the volunteer and Yeomanry cavalry, the various corps of which, inclined to continue their ſervice, may ſtill remain embodied.

Monday, April 26.

Meſſrs. Brancomb, Bith, Banniſter, Beardmore, Richardſon, and Phillips, the Contractors for the laſt Engliſh lottery, with a number of other gentlemen from the Stock Exchange, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to hear his propoſals for the enſuing Engliſh lottery; when Mr. Addington informed them, that he propoſed iſſuing 90,000 tickets, amounting in the whole to 900,000l. to be drawn at two or three different periods, as ſhould be moſt agreeable to the bidders; but, to obviate as much as poſſible the miſchiefs of inſurance, only eight days ſhould be allowed for each drawing, viz. two days in four ſucceſſive weeks; the drawings to begin on the 2d of Auguſt, 29th November, and 2d April next. A depoſit of 1l. 10s. to be made on each ticket, on Monday, May 3. The diſcount on prompt payment, 4*l. per cent.* It is to be left to the option of the purchaſers, whether they chooſe that the lottery ſhould be drawn at two or three periods, but on no account are the drawings to exceed eight days. The hours of drawing to be between 6 in the morning and 8 in the evening. No prize to be more than 30,000l. nor leſs than 17l. 10s. to be paid for the licence of every office in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and 10l. for every ſubordinate one in the country, which can only be appointed by an office-keeper licenſed at 50l. but not to be within 20 miles of either of the above cities. Each office to ſhare 90 tickets, and no ſtamp-office receipts to be tranſferable. The depoſit to be made on Monday, May 3. No Iriſh lottery, nor any other, to be contracted for before May 20, 1803. The bidding for the above to be on Thurſday, the 29th inſtant.

Thurſday, April 29.

This day the ceremonial of declaring PEACE took place with the accuſtomed ſolemnity; the order of the Proceſſion having been previouſly thus arranged:

A party of horſe-guards to be drawn up about the gate of St. James's palace, where the beadles and conſtables, and all the officers of the city of Weſtminſter, are to attend * at half-paſt ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The officers of arms—ſerjeants at arms with their maces and collars—the ſerjeant trumpeter with his mace and collar—the trumpets—drum-major and drums—and the Knight-marſhal and his men—aſſemble in the ſtable-yard, St. James's; and the officers of arms, being habited in their reſpective tabards, and mounted, a proceſſion is made from thence to the palace-gate in the following order:

Knight-marſhal's men, two and two.
Knight Marſhal.
Drums.
Drum-major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant-trumpeter.
Purſuivants.
Serjeants at Arms. } Heralds. { Kings of Arms. } Serjeants at Arms.

Being come before the gate, the ſenior officer of arms preſent (attended on his left hand by the next in rank) is to read the Proclamation aloud (ſee p. 358.); whereupon the proceſſion is to move on to Charing Croſs in the following order:

* The officers of Weſtminſter, with Horſe-guards before and behind them, ſhould be ranged at the entrance of Pall-Mall, at ſuch a diſtance from the palace-gate as to afford room for that part of the proceſſion which precedes the officers of arms from the Stable-yard, to ſtand between the ſaid officers of Weſtminſter and the gate whilſt the Proclamation is reading. By this arrangement, the whole proceſſion will be in its proper form to move on as ſoon as the Proclamation ſhall have been read.

Horſe-

Horſe-guards to clear the way.
Beadles of Weſtminſter, two and two, bareheaded, with ſtaves.
Conſtables of Weſtminſter, in like manner.
High Conſtable, with his ſtaff, on horſeback.
Officers of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, with white wands, on horſeback.
Clerk of the High Bailiff.
High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.
Horſe-guards.
Knight-marſhal's men, two and two.
Knight Marſhal.

Horſe-guards to flank the proceſſion.
Drums.
Drum major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
Purſuivants.
Serjeants at Arms. { Heralds. Kings of Arms. } Serjeants at Arms.
Horſe-guards.
Horſe-guards to flank the proceſſion.

At Charing Croſs, the officer of arms next in rank is to read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; after which the proceſſion is to move on to Temple Bar, the gates of which are ſhut; and the junior officer of arms, coming out of the rank between two trumpeters, preceded by two Horſe-guards to clear the way, is to ride up to the gate, and after the trumpets have ſounded thrice, to knock with a cane. Being aſked by the City Marſhal from within, "Who comes there?" he replies, "The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the city to publiſh his Majeſty's Proclamation of Peace." The gates being opened, he is admitted alone, and the gates are ſhut again. The City Marſhal, preceded by his officers, conducts him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he ſhews his Majeſty's Warrant, which his Lordſhip having read, returns; and gives directions to the City Marſhal to open the gates, who, attending the officer of arms on his return to them, ſays, on leaving him, "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and guards being in waiting, conduct him to his place in the proceſſion, which then moves on into the city (the officers of Weſtminſter filing off and retiring as they come to Temple Bar); and at Chancery Lane end the Proclamation is read a third time; then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, joining the proceſſion immediately after the officers of arms, it is to move on to the end of Wood-ſtreet, where the Croſs formerly ſtood in Cheapſide: And the Proclamation having been there read, the proceſſion is continued to the Royal Exchange, where the Proclamation is read for the laſt time, and the proceſſion returns, by the way of Gracechurch-ſtreet, through Lombard-ſtreet.

The trumpets are to ſound thrice previous to, and immediately after, each reading.

Proceſſion for Proclamation of Peace within Temple Bar.

Horſe-guards to flank the proceſſion.
The military bodies of the city.
Horſe guards.
Knight-marſhal's men, two and two.
Knight Marſhal.
Drums.
Drum-major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant-trumpeter.
Purſuivant of Arms.
Horſe-guards to flank the proceſſion.

Serjeants at Arms. { Heralds. Kings of Arms. } Serjeants at Arms.
Four Conſtables together.
Six Trumpeters.
Band of Muſick.
Two Marſhals on horſeback.
Two Sheriffs on horſeback.
Sword Bearer } and { Mace Bearer on foot.
A Porter in a black gown. { Lord Mayor on horſeback. } A Beadle.
Six Footmen in rich liveries, three and three.
State-coach with ſix horſes, with ribbands, &c.
Aldermen in ſeniority in their coaches.
Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
Officers of the Lord Mayor in carriages.
Horſe-guards.

The populace began to aſſemble ſo early as 6 o'clock this morning, in every place that could command even the moſt diſtant proſpect of the cavalcade; and, as the town was never known to be ſo full, the crowd was immenſe; one immoveable line from Charing Croſs to the Manſion-Houſe. The tops of the houſes were covered with numbers of ſpectators.

The Heralds, &c. were richly dreſt, and their horſes gaily capariſoned; their appearance recalled the golden days of tilts and tournaments—and the recollection of thoſe days was ſtill heightened "with ſtore of ladies in every window, whoſe bright eyes (in the language of Milton) might be ſaid to rain influence," and to have enlivened the ſlowly moving proceſſion.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have made up their differences, and propoſe to drink a bumper to their reconciliation at the banquet to be given this day at the Manſion-Houſe, after the proceſſion. The diſpute was adjuſted at a meeting held at Guildhall on the 27th, when Mr. Deputy Wadd negotiated the accommodation, and both parties ſhook hands.—The Lord Mayor invited the whole Court of Aldermen, and the ſuperior officers of all the Volunteer Corps, to dine with him, after the fatigues of the day.

Vol.

Vol. LXXI. pp. 861, 1206. The late very learned Rev. Roger Baldwin, of Aldingham, was born at Wigan, in Lancaſhire, Nov. 14, 1718; and was deſcended from a reſpectable family, which had been ſettled many years in that neighbourhood. He remained at the free-ſchool in Wigan till he was 12 years old, when he removed to Clitheroe, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſteady application and the quickneſs of his parts. Independently of his ſchool exerciſes, he early accuſtomed himſelf to tranſlate into Latin and Greek; and to this habit was, probably, owing the aſtoniſhing facility, with which he wrote in the various languages he afterwards became acquainted with. In 1736 Mr. B. was admitted a penſioner in St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he reſided two years; and then went to Leyden, at which place he ſtudied under the great Boerhaave (who died during his reſidence there); and returning to Cambridge in the winter of 1740, he remained in that Univerſity till he took his maſter's degree at the uſual time. During all this period, though he purſued the ſtudy of phyſick with great induſtry, he found leiſure for other things, and attained a profound and critical knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. It was now his intention to practiſe as a phyſician in Cambridge; but, having obtained a conſiderable fortune by the death of his elder brother, he ſettled at Wigan, whence he became eminent in that profeſſion. Here he commenced an intimate and laſting friendſhip with Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and, by his perſuaſion, was induced to go into the church. He was immediately appointed domeſtic Chaplain to his Lordſhip, and paſſed with him moſt part of the Winters from 1754 to 1760 in London, where he very conſtantly attended the celebrated club at Rothmell's, and the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies (of which he was a member for very many years), and was deſervedly conſidered as one of the firſt literary characters of the age. In 1760, through the intereſt of Lord Willoughby, he obtained the living of Aldingham in Lancaſhire, where he reſided with few and thoſe ſhort abſences till his death. In 1761, Dr. Lyttelton, biſhop of Carliſle, gave him a ſtall in the cathedral of that ſee. His excellent and learned friends, Lord W. and Dr. Hayter, biſhop of London, dying ſoon after he ſettled in the country, he became leſs eager in his literary purſuits; though he continued to read many hours every day, till a very ſhort time before his death. He alſo turned his attention much to Agriculture and Gardening, and in them, as in every thing to which he applied himſelf, he became remarkably ſkilful. Mr. B's memory was probably not inferior to that of Dr. Johnſon or Profeſſor Porſon. The extent and accuracy of his quotations from authors in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and moſt of the modern languages, his ſkill in criticiſm, and knowledge of hiſtory, were ſurpriſing even to thoſe moſt converſant with ſuch ſubjects. His converſation was at once inſtructive and amuſing, from the variety of his information, and the acuteneſs of his wit. It is to be lamented that, though he was in the habit of writing marginal obſervations upon almoſt every book he read, he never gave any thing to the publick. His Notes, indeed, on the Greek Lyrics, and on ſome of the Epiſtles of St. Paul, have been conſidered of the greateſt value by many eminent criticks; but it is doubtful whether even theſe are ſufficiently arranged for publication. Mr. B. was twice married; and left 6 children, 1 ſon and 5 daughters.

Vol. LXXII. p. 279. Dr. Geddes was born at Arradowl, in the pariſh of Ruthven, Bamffſhire, Sept. 4, 1737, and was ſon of Alex. G. a reſpectable farmer in thoſe parts. Both his parents were Roman Catholicks. They early taught him to read the Engliſh Bible. He was firſt put under Mr. Sellar; then under Mr. Shearer, a young man from Aberdeen, tutor to two ſons of the laird of the pariſh, who permitted him to inſtruct with them Dr. G. and his nameſake the late Roman Catholic biſhop of Edinburgh. He was afterwards removed to Scalan, an obſcure place in the Highlands, at which were brought up thoſe young perſons who were intended for orders and foreign univerſities; and October, 1758, he was put from thence to the Scots College at Paris, of which Mr. Gordon was preſident. He attended the lectures in the college of Navarre, where Vicaire was profeſſor of rhetorick, and Bure and De Saurent read in dwinity, and Ladvocat Hebrew profeſſor at the Sarbonne. He returned to Scotland, 1764, and was ſent to officiate as Catholic prieſt at Dundee; removed, 1765, to Traquaire, and was domeſtic chaplain to the Earl of that title three years, till 1768. He returned for a ſhort time to Paris, to read in the King's library; and, 1769, undertook the charge of a conſiderable congregation of Roman Catholicks, at Auchinhalling, in Bamffſhire, where, 1770, he rebuilt the chapel, and made the old houſe there one of the moſt neat and convenient belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland. The Duke of Norfolk relieved him from the debt he hereby contracted; but a farm which he cultivated three years, and the rebuilding the chapel at Fochabers, involved him anew, and the publication of Satires did not extricate him. He left his ſituation 1779; and, 1780, received, for his great learning a diploma creating him Doctor of Laws from the Univerſity of Aberdeen, an honour never ſince the Reformation

formation conferred by that body on a Roman Catholick. He now came to London, and officiated for a few months in the Imperial Ambaſſador's chapel, till it was ſuppreſſed, at the end of 1780, by order of the Emperor Joſeph II. He afterwards preached occaſionally at Duke-ſtreet chapel till Eaſter 1782, when it is believed he declined the exerciſe of all clerical functions, and gave himſelf up to the tranſlation of the Bible, of which he firſt formed the deſign 1760; and of which he publiſhed a Proſpectus in 1786, 4to. The oppoſition he met with among the members of his own church, and the long and cruel interruption he complains of to his biblical ſtudies, were at length relieved by a patron who, for the laſt 10 years, with a dignity peculiar to himſelf, afforded him every conveniency that his heart could deſire towards the carrying on and completing his arduous work. This patron was the late Lord Petre, whoſe munificence was extended, by his will, beyond his life; but even this was not ſufficient to carry through the preſs more than the firſt ſix books of the Old Teſtament, publiſhed 1792. A dangerous fever, and its laſting conſequences, put a ſtop to the preſs work for a whole year; but the rubs the author met with from profeſſed Catholicks and his own brethren were a trial of patience not eaſily borne. Ignorance, envy, and malice, in the various ſhapes of monks, friars, and witlings, had been buſy 10 years in depreciating his labours, and aſſaſſinating his reputation. The ſecond volume appeared 1797, dedicated to the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, as the firſt had been to Lord Petre; and, in a volume of critical remarks, publiſhed 1800, he entered into a full vindication of his theory reſpecting the Jewiſh Scriptures.

A Letter to the Biſhop of London on the ſubject, 1787.

Propoſals, 1788. A general anſwer to the Queries, Councils, and Criticiſms, reſpecting it, 1790.

Addreſs to the Publick on its Publication, 1793.

Letter to the Biſhop of Centuriæ, 1794.

He had printed in octavo 104 of the Pſalms, and prepared for preſs as far as the 118th, when a painful and excruciating diſorder put an end to his life.

As a controverſialiſt, Dr. G. diſtinguiſhed himſelf, 1787, by a Letter to Dr. Prieſtley, in defence of the Divinity of Chriſt; and by a Letter to a Member of Parliament on the expediency of a General Repeal of all Penal Statutes regarding Religious Opinions; and by "a modeſt Apology for the Roman Catholicks of Great Britain, 1800."

On the Thurſday after his deceaſe he was interred in the church-yard of Paddington; and his funeral attended by his ſteady and generous patron Mr. Timothy Brown, Doctors Crombie, Calder, and Diſney, Meſſrs. King, Good, Jarvis, and Chalmers.

P. 285. Miſs Wilkes had invited a large party of friends, ſome to dinner, and ſome to a rout in the evening; but, finding herſelf unwell, ſhe went to bed about one o'clock in the morning, and about five minutes after rung the bell for her maid, who ſent for medical aſſiſtance. Miſs W. however, expired before Mr. Jones, of Mount-ſtreet (the gentleman called in), had been preſent many minutes. Her complaint was a cramp in the ſtomach, a diſeaſe often almoſt inſtantaneouſly fatal. It hardly ever gives any previous warning of its attack; the pain is violent; and a ſenſe of coldneſs is generally felt; but no marks of morbid affection have been found in thoſe who have been opened after death. Of her property, which was conſiderable and at her own diſpoſal, ſhe has made a very prudent and benevolent diſpoſition, as ſhall be ſtated in a future number.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Thomas Artemidorus Ruſſel, eſq. of Aldbury-houſe, Cheſhunt, Herts, and only child of Oliver Cromwell, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Lynn, tailor, of Lynn, Norfolk, her twenty-fifth child.

In Lancaſter, the wife of Jackſon Maſon, eſq. a daughter.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Lukin, of the royal navy, a ſon.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Portland-place, Lady Newborough, a ſon and heir.

March 19. At Vienna, the Hon. Lady Webb, a daughter.

24. At Clapham, Surrey, Lady Teignmouth, a daughter.

25. In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, the wife of John Angerſtein, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

26. The lady of Sir William Elliott, of Stobbs, a ſon.

At Eſcot, Devon, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, bart. a ſon.

27. At Downſide-houſe, co. Somerſet, the wife of John Hawkſey Ackerley, eſq. a daughter.

28. In Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, the wife of Vincent Stuckey, eſq. a daughter.

30. The wife of Joſeph Blandford, eſq. of the Inner Temple, a daughter.

At Pixton, co. Somerſet, Lady Porcheſter, a ſon.

31. The wife of Thomas N. Parker, eſq. of Hatton-grange, Salop, a daughter.

April 1. In Brunſwick-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Platt, eſq. a ſon.

2. At Canonbury, the wife of John St. Aubram, eſq. a ſon.

3. On Eaſt-hill, Wandſworth, Surrey, the wife of Charles Morris, eſq. a ſon.

4. At Hereford, the wife of Robt. Phillips, eſq. a daughter.

In

In Portland-place, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

At Redburn, co. Lincoln, the lady of Lord Wm. Beauclerk, a daughter.

5. At Monmouth, the wife of Joſeph Price, eſq. a ſon.

At Little Aſton-hall, co. Stafford, Lady Grey, a ſon and heir.

7. The wife of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon, Surrey, a ſon.

In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Robert Chamberlain, eſq. a ſon and heir.

9. In George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Burnet, a daughter.

10. At his apartments in Somerſet-place, the wife of Charles Poole, eſq. a ſon.

In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of R. Borough, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of J. A. Wickham, eſq. of Northill-houſe, co. Somerſet, a ſon.

11. In Piccadilly, the wife of W. Paxton, eſq. a daughter.

13. In Upper Gower-ſtreet, the wife of John Walker, eſq. a daughter.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of Michael Furlonge, eſq. a ſon.

14. Mrs. Cohen, of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, a ſon.

15. In Orchard-ſtreet, the wife of John Sullivan Martin, eſq. a ſon.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Chandleſs, eſq. a ſon.

In Ruſſel-ſquare, the wife of J. S. De Franca, eſq. a ſon.

16. In York-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Elphinſtone, of the royal navy, a daughter.

18. At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Georgina Morpeth, a ſon and heir.

19. At Wincheſter, the wife of John Rawlinſon, eſq. of Dowles-lodge, a ſon.

24. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Wm. Greenwood, eſq. a dau.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Gretna green, Mr. J. Rainer Baines, of the Eaſt York militia, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Robertſon, of Whitby.

Capt. Benjamin Broomhead, of the 28th foot, to Miſs Charlotte Hambleton, young. daughter of the late —— H. eſq. formerly of Lincoln.

Richard Wilcox, eſq. to Miſs Henſlee, both of Manor-houſe, Woodford-bridge, Eſſex.

Mr. Blyth, land-ſurveyor, of Louth, to Miſs Blackbourn, of Boſton.

In Cheſhire, at the ſeat of M. Keatinge, eſq. the Hon. Coulſon Walſop, M. P. for Andover, to Miſs Keatinge.

F. E. Barker, eſq. of Cheſter, to Miſs Harriet Jones, of Wrexham.

At Edith Weſton, Rutland, Mr. J. Hill, aged 83, to Mrs. Hoſe, beſteſs of the Red Hart, aged 63.

Rev. Iſaac Anthony, to Miſs Mary Palmer, both of Bedford.

At Glouceſter, Capt. —— Walter Tremenheere, of the marines, late governour of Curaçoa, and col.-commandant of his Majeſty's forces on that iſland, to the ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. Appleby, of Wotton-houſe, near Glouceſter.

Wm. Powell, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the Police-office, Goodman's-fields, to Miſs Harriet Davis.

Capt. J. Jones, of the Weſt Middleſex militia, to Miſs Coleman, of Covent-garden.

Thomas Lys, eſq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, to Miſs Sarah Arden, third dau. of Chriſtopher A. eſq. of Edward-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Col. White, of the guards, to Miſs Coote, daughter of John C. eſq. of Gelder's-hill farm.

March .... Cornet Cole, to Miſs Letitia Downer, of Maidſtone.

9. Mr. Heath, of the Creſcent, Blackfriers, to the only daughter of Rd. Weaver, eſq. of Witherley, co. Leiceſter.

17. At Monk's-grove, the ſeat of Lord Montford, Mr Brown, woollen-draper, of Cornhill, to Miſs Forſter, daughter-in-law of L. Legg, eſq. of Woodford, Eſſex.

23. Rev. T. Holdich, rector of Burton-Overy, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Anna Haynes, of Whittleſea.

25. At Middleton, co. York, Robert Dobſon, eſq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Breary.

30. John Freeſtone Wilſon, jun. eſq. of Doughty-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Pigott, daughter of the Rev. J. P. of Wigſton, co. Leiceſter.

Capt. Clark Caldwell, of the 35th foot, to Miſs Sarah Madox, ſecond daughter of the late Triſtram Marles M. eſq. of Greenwich.

April 1. At Snetſham, Norfolk, John Holmes, jun. eſq. of Belfaſt, to Miſs Danaiell, only daughter of Thomas D. eſq. attorney-general of Dominica.

3. Thomas Skinner, eſq. of Wilden, near Bedford, to Miſs Moſcrop, of Great Portland-ſtreet.

6. Samuel Fothergill Letſom, eſq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Miſs Garrow, only dau. of W. G. eſq. of Bedford-row.

12. John Johnſon, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Staveley, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Deaths.

1800. *March* .. CAPT. MOORE, of the ſhip Elkridge Planter, of which he was ſole owner. He ſailed from Portſmouth to Gibraltar, with a cargo of coals from Newcaſtle, which produced 9000 dollars; with that ſum it was his intention to ſail to Oran, on the coaſt of Barbary, to purchaſe corn, but was prevented by his Engliſh crew being impreſſed, which obliged him to ſubſtitute a crew compoſed of Greeks, Sclavonians, and Portugueſe, who, on the

firſt

firſt night of leaving Gibraltar, entered the cabin while the Captain was aſleep, and murdered him; after which they threw him overboard, and then murdered his ſon, only 8 years old. They then took poſſeſſion of the ſpecie, ſcuttled the ſhip, and eſcaped in a boat to Almeira, in Spain, where they divided the plunder and diſperſed. For a length of time it was unknown what became of Capt. Moore or the ſhip, until Providence brought to juſtice one of the criminals at Malaga, who, having been condemned to ſuffer death, made the above confeſſion, which was tranſmitted by Mr. Comforth to Mr Collier in London. The unfortunate father left behind him a wife with four daughters and two ſons, without any means of ſupport. The gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, who may be ſaid to be the father of every ſeaman's orphan, have opened a ſubſcription at Lloyd's for the relief of this family.

1801. At Marſeilles, aged 79, Citizen Saint Jacques de Sylvabelle, director of the Obſervatory in that city.

March 22. At Staines, co. Middleſex, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah White, ſecond wife of Mr. Joſeph W. of the Bath inn, of that place.

1801, *Sept.* ... On his way from Bengal to Madras, where he was going for the recovery of his health, William John Morgan, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Major gen. M. of Portland-place.

1. At Vellore, in the Eaſt Indies, Major William Elliott, eldeſt ſon of Cornelius E. eſq. W. S.

12. On board the Fort St. George, at Kedgeree, Edw. Moore, eſq. of the Hon Company's Civil Service on the Calcutta eſtabliſhment; an admirable young man, who may be truly ſaid to have ſtarted into life a finiſhed character; and, as ſuch, will be long remembered, and as long lamented, by thoſe with whom honour, virtue, religion, and friendly affection, and the principles of a gentleman, have permanent eſtimation.

October 8. At Paris, aged 81, Citizen Gabriel de Bory, member of the late Academy of Sciences, and of the National Inſtitute; and author of ſeveral Aſtronomical memoirs.

December 9. At Sulzbach, aged 82, Bernhard Joſ. Schleiſs von Löwenfeld, M. D. firſt phyſician to the Court, and to the City and Duchy of Sulzbach.

28 At his houſe, at l'Honor de-Cos, near Montauban, in his 83d year, Citizen Simeon Valette, a diſtinguiſhed Mathematician. He was author of ſeveral works, and among others, of a Spherical Trigonometry, which procured him conſiderable reputation. He united poetical talents to thoſe of Geometry. Some of his poetical pieces have been publiſhed. He was the friend of Voltaire, with whom he formerly reſided ſeveral years at Ferney.

1802, *Jan.* ... At Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. John Smith Haworth, third ſon of Joſhua H. eſq. of Hull.

14. At Paris, ſuddenly, Citizen Luneau de Bois Germain, author of a Commentary on Racine, and other works.

16. At Surinam, aged 30, Mr. Gylbert Van Voorſt, late of London.

18. At Paris, after lingering ſix years in a ſtate of melancholy, Nicholas Joſeph Selis, Member of the National Inſtitute, joint profeſſor (with Abbé Delille) of Latin poetry; and profeſſor of Belles Lettres in the central ſchool of the Pantheon at Paris. He was born at Amiens. In his youth he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome compoſitions which obtained the praiſes of Greſſet, author of Vert-Vert, and who was then living at Amiens. His firſt publication was his "Epître aux Pedans de Société." Soon after this, at the intreaty of his friend Delille, he went to Paris, and publiſhed there his Tranſlation of Perſius.

22. At his brother's houſe at Old Ford, in his 37th year, Sir William Hicker, of Laughton, Suſſex, of a cold and inflammation on his lungs, and ſevere rheumatic fever in conſequence of a ſudden change of weather, after having been relieved from a ſtone in the bladder weighing one ounce and a quarter, Nov. 23, 1801.

Feb. 11. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Mr. Peter Thomſon, eldeſt ſon of Bailie John T. of Burntiſland, in Scotland.

12. At Antigua, Walter Colquhoun, eſq. of Camſtraden, in Scotland.

19 At Hamburgh, Prince Frederick of Heſſe Darmſtadt, brother of the Dowager Queen of Pruſſia, and of the Dowager Princeſs of Baden.

22 At Brunſwick, aged about 60, John Chriſtopher Sommer, M. D. counſellor of ſtate and body phyſician to the Duke of Brunſwick.

28. At Sydenham, in Kent, aged 33, of a pulmonary conſumption, Mr. George Wawn, of Mark-lane, attorney-at-law.

March 2. At Strawberry-hill, co. Devon, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, 7th Earl of Mountrath, Viſcount Caſtle Coote, Baron of Caſtle Coote. His Lordſhip was the only ſon of Algernon, the 6th Earl, by the Lady Diana Newport, daughter and co-heireſs of Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, ſucceeded to the titles on his father's deceaſe 1774, and was appointed one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Counſellors in Ireland. Having no heir to his antient honours, he was created June 30, 1800, Baron of Caſtle Coote, with ſpecial remainder (in default of male iſſue to himſelf) to the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, one of his Majeſty's Privy Counſellors in Ireland, and the lineal deſcendant of Chidley Coote, brother of the 1ſt Earl of Mountrath. The Earldom and the appendant honours become extinct by the death

death of its late poſſeſſor, who was the chief repreſentative of the noble family of Coote in Ireland, of which houſe were alſo the Cootes Barons Coote, created Earls of Bellamont 1687, now extinct; but the barony of Caſtle Coote devolves to the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, whoſe brother General Eyre Coote received the thanks of Lords and Commons for his conduct in Egypt, and was heir, after his father's death, to the large property of his uncle the celebrated Sir Eyre Coote, conqueror of Pondicherry. A peculiarity of diſpoſition, added to an invariable dread of the ſmall-pox, occaſioned the late Lord Mountrath to live abſolutely the life of a recluſe; yet in ſolitude the goodneſs of his heart, the politeneſs and elegance of manner which characteriſtically diſtinguiſhed the old ſchool, occaſioned every one (who was neceſſitated to viſit him upon buſineſs) to admire the friendly reception they met with. Lord M. made his will not many days before he died. All his eſtates in Ireland are left to his paternal relative, his heir-at-law, and are entailed. All his eſtates, real and perſonal, with a very trifling exception, in England, he has bequeathed in fee to his maternal relation, the preſent Lord Bradford, whoſe father, with the late Lord Bradford, were ſons of co-heireſſes, the daughters of the laſt Earl of Bradford. By deed of gift in his lifetime he provided for ſome, whoſe kind attention had a claim upon his bounty. Beſides legacies to all his ſervants, he has provided, by annuities, for thoſe who had lived long in his eſtabliſhment; and he has left 600l. for charitable purpoſes. He had ſuch a terror of the ſmall-pox, that he had relays at five houſes between his ſeat in Norfolk and his houſe in Devonſhire, to prevent the chance of infection; and at theſe houſes ſmall eſtabliſhments were kept, as he dared not ſleep at an Inn.

At his country reſidence near Hammerſmith, turnpike aged about 60, Mr. Richard Gimbert, cork-cutter to his Majeſty, commonly called "Lord Cork, of Piccadilly;" who, by a ſeries of indefatigable induſtry during a number of years, had acquired conſiderable property; and was much eſteemed as a ſocial neighbour and a warm friend.

3. The Governor of Cadiz. He was poiſoned by eating meat which had been allowed to ſtand in a copper veſſel. All the company were affected in a violent degree.

4. In the 60th year of his age, Mr. Nicholas Hooper, of Walcot, near Bath.

Aged 69, Mr. Edward Marſh, merchant, of Norwich.

In the 80th year of his age, Mr. Robert Strange, merchant, Glaſgow.

Suddenly, at his houſe at Camerton, in Holderneſs, Edward Ombler, eſq.

Mrs. Cotton, wife of Vernon Cotton, eſq. of Gilbert's-Lea, near Eccles-hall, co. Stafford. Some villains were endeavouring to break into the houſe, when Mrs. Cotton was ſo much terrified by the noiſe as to be thrown into convulſion fits, in which ſhe expired in a very ſhort time.

5. Lieutenant Charles Rice, of the royal navy, at Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. William Deighton, gardener at Oſterley-park. He had filled that ſituation with the greateſt credit upwards of 20 years; and was followed to the grave by a vaſt number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.

Mr. Bowker, late an eminent tanner at Yaxley, near Peterborough.

Suddenly, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wyles, of the King's Head, Market Deeping, which houſe he kept above 30 years.—He has left a widow aged 94.

6. Mr. Smith, of Boroughberry-barn, in Peterborough.

7. At Naples, of a putrid fever, after an illneſs of ſix days, the Queen of Sardinia. Her Majeſty was a ſiſter of Louis XVI.; born Sept. 23, 1759; and married Sept. 6, 1775, to Charles-Emanuel, his preſent Sardinian Majeſty.

8. At Iſlington, aged 45, Rev. Charles Luſcombe, M.A formerly of Exeter.

At Client-bridge, near Sourbridge, Mrs. Liell, relict of the late Thomas Liell, eſq.

Mrs. Godfrey, mother of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, and of Major Godfrey, of Walcot Parade.

9. Aged 23, the wife of Mr. T Dawes, ſurgeon and apothecary of Swinethead, co. Lincoln.

At his houſe in Beverley, the Rev. B. Foord, LL.D. for the laſt 35 years one of the acting magiſtrates for the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

11. The Rev. Robert Partridge, of Norwich, aged 64, rector of Cranworth cum Letton, and South Bergh, in Norfolk, both in the preſentation of B. G. Dillingham, eſq.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, the Rev. Wm. Biſhop, A. M. vicar of Wedmore, and rector of Maperton, in Somerſetſhire, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Boyton, Wilts, Edm. Lambert, eſq.

13. At Margate, James Hamilton, eſq. only ſon of Col. H. late of the Coldſtream regiment of Foot Guards.

Mrs. Curtois, of Harmſton, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of that village.

At Delvine-houſe, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late John M. eſq. of Delvine, aged 86.

13. Mrs Margaret Dundas, daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Dunſton, of Arniſton, lord preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland.

14. Aged 87, Mr. Drake, farmer and grazier, of Woolſthorpe, near Belvoir.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Rich. Kent, of the George

George inn, Fenſtanton, and late of the Talbot inn, Wiſbech.

Matthew Shirreff, ſon of Alex. S. eſq. at his houſe, Elder Walk, Iſlington.

15 James Morris, of Eccleſhall, near Darwen, aged 103.

At Edinburgh, Sir John Ogilvy, bart.

16. At Bath, the Rev. Aſhburn P. Newman.

At Peterborough, aged 53, Wright Thos. Squire, eſq. banker and merchant of that city, and lieutenant in the Northamptonſhire volunteer cavalry.

In the village of Pontoux, Arrondiſſement de St. Claude, Department de Jura, aged 118 years, Claude Joſeph Julien. He was born February 6, 1684, and was always of a robuſt conſtitution and lively diſpoſition. He went to plough till within a year of his death, and to the laſt walked conſtantly without a ſtick. He fell ill about ſix weeks before his death, and, after having been ill about a fortnight, he ſent for a notary to make his will; and when the notary came, Julien got out of bed, and ſat by the fire-ſide to dictate his will to him. The fact of this perſon's age has been authenticated in a letter from the Secretary to the Prefect of Jura to the editor of the Moniteur.

17. Aged 20. Miſs Mary-Harriet Gordon, youngeſt daughter of Edward G. eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

Mrs. Sharpe, of Sleaford, aged 79.

Aged 35, Mr. Samuel Milner, coaſt-waiter at Hull, and nephew to Dr. Milner, Dean of Carliſle.

Baron Dornic, late miniſter of Treves. He fell down in an apoplectic fit while ſtanding by the ſide of the Duke of Saxe Teſchen, and being taken to his own houſe expired at ſix the ſame evening.

At Kenſington, aged 74, Mrs. M. Perry.

18. At St. Catherine Bank, near Edinburgh, Lady Anne Erſkine, daughter of Alexander fifth Earl of Kelly.

20. At Llwynbarried, co. Radnor, Morgan Evans, eſq.; a man univerſally reſpected, eſteemed, and beloved for his good ſenſe and benignity of character. The very enlightened expanſion of his views reſpecting improvements in the country, would have done honour to the moſt exalted ſtation; but, what is ſtill more honourable, many laſting monuments of his unremitting induſtry and attention to the public good remain to perpetuate his memory. The country at large, in his official capacity, will experience a loſs beyond deſcription; to his friends and neighbours it is irreparable.

22. At his houſe in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, James Alexander, Earl of Caledon. He was born 1730, and married 1774 Ann Crawford, ſecond daughter of James Crawford, eſq. of Crawford-Bevin, co. Down, by whom he has left iſſue an only ſon, Dupre Earl of Caledon, born 1777, and two daughters, viz. Lady Mabella, married, 1790, to Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th Ld. Blaney, and Lady Eliza.

22. In St. Michael's, St. Alban's, aged about 69, Mary Lady Dowager Lade, daugh. of Ralph, and ſiſter of Henry Thrale, eſq. formerly members for the borough of Southwark, and widow of Sir John Lade, of Warbleton in Suſſex, bart. who died April 21, 1759, of a mortification ariſing from the amputation of his leg, which had been broken by a fall from his horſe in hunting, leaving her with child of a ſon, who was born a baronet Auguſt 1 following, and now ſucceeds to the whole of his mother's property (ſhe having died inteſtate), which is ſaid to conſiſt of eſtates of the value of nearly 1200l. per annum, and about 50,000l. in the ſtocks. She was buried at Warbleton, with her huſband.

23. In his 85th year, Henry Bellaſyſe, fifth Earl of Fauconberg, Lord Bellaſyſe, a lord of the King's bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the North riding of Yorkſhire. His Lordſhip was taking a walk in the New Road, Mary-le-bone, and, it is preſumed, was ſeized with an attack in his head, which compelled him to go into a houſe on the ſpot, where he was taken ill. As ſoon as he was in the houſe, he was juſt able to articulate, "Send for Mr. Heaviſide," whom the family of the houſe accidentally knew. His Lordſhip directly after became ſpeechleſs and ſenſeleſs. Mr. Heaviſide being ſent for, came immediately, and found his Lordſhip in an apoplectic fit. He directly wrote to Lady Fauconberg, to bring inſtantly a phyſician, and in the mean time bled him in the temporal artery, and uſed other means till their arrival; but unfortunately his Lordſhip ſurvived only an hour. By Charlotte, daughter of Sir Mat. Lamb, and ſiſter to Lord Viſc. Melbourne, whom he married 1766, he had four daughters, Lady Charlotte Wynn, Lady Ann Wombwell, Elizabeth Counteſs of Lucan, now living, and Lady Harriet, who died in her infancy. He married, ſecondly, Jane, eldeſt daughter of the late John Cheſhyre, eſq. of Benington, Herts, by whom he has left no iſſue. The earldom, therefore, becomes extinct; but the titles of Viſcount and Baron Fauconberg devolves on Rowland Bellaſyſe, eſq.

24. At Hawkeſbury, co. Glouceſter, in his 97th year, the Rev. Potter Cole, M. A. of an antient and reſpectable family of that name, formerly of Enſtone, co. Oxford. He was vicar of Hawkeſbury 73 years, and paſſed his long life in the conſtant and uniform practice of every Chriſtian duty. He was never abſent from his pariſh for the ſpace of one month at any one time, and never advanced the rent of the tithes of any one of his pariſhioners, during his long incumbency.

cumbency. He was a friend to several public charities, and his private donations were a perpetual source of comfort to the widow and the fatherless. The poor of his own and the neighbouring parishes were almost daily partakers of his bounty, particularly during the late years of scarcity; and have great cause deeply to deplore the loss of their benefactor.

25. In her 80th year, Mrs. Christian Robertson, relict of Lieutenant Charles R. of the 76th foot.

26. At his brother's house, at Streatham, Mr. Thomas Henderson, purser of his Majesty's ship Minotaur.

27. At Cardross, James Erskine, esq. of Cardross.

At his house, Highbury Grove, in his 67th year, Mr. Karr, of Cornhill.

29. At Cheshunt, in consequence of the imprudence of a fellow-servant, who, notwithstanding repeated caution, fired a pistol loaded with small shot, which shattered his elbow, the coachman of Capt. Prescott. These fatal accidents, now become so frequent, cannot be too carefully recorded as warnings.

Lately, At St. Anne's, Jamaica, of which parish he was rector, in his 27th year, the Rev. William Holmes, B. A. youngest son of Robert H. Esq. of New Park, near Limerick, and a relation of Lord Holmes. On being admitted into orders, some years ago, Mrs. H. was appointed chaplain to a ship of the line, where his ministry was every way decorous, moral, and exemplary. His open, manly conduct, the conviction and sincerity with which he delivered the doctrines of the holy religion he professed, and an innate goodness of heart, visible in every sentiment, in every action of his life, procured him the esteem and love of his messmates, and the respect of the whole ship's company. But, unfortunately, he served under a commanding officer who was never known to have allowed the claims of modest, unassuming worth; nor to have restrained himself from any one act of tyranny tending to shew his power over those whom chance or the partiality of fortune had placed subordinate to his commands. Religion and the priesthood never failing to excite a double portion of this oppressive, unmanly spirit, various and cruel were the mortifications and insults, to which the unfortunate chaplain was obliged to submit during a long cruize; all which, however, he had determined to suffer with that dignified forbearance becoming his cloth and character, and to leave the ship at the first English port. But, meanwhile, at a full mess of officers, where their commander's general conduct happened to be canvassed rather too freely, Mr. H, roused by the subject, in an unguarded moment, applied an harsh epithet to his captain; which being reported, a charge was founded thereupon, and he was tried by a court martial. The Court treated him with the most marked respect; but, consistent with the strict laws of the navy, they could not but dismiss him the service. On his going ashore, almost the first person he saw was his late tyrant, now met upon equal terms. He must have been something more or less than man, at his time of life, and at such a moment, to have viewed the author of so many accumulated injuries without resentment and emotion; and the streets of Yarmouth exhibited a singular spectacle, a clergyman caning a captain of the British navy in full uniform. He was scarcely seven months rector of St. Anne, when, having laboured too incessantly in the discharge of his clerical duties, the yellow fever, to the sincere regret of all who knew him, deprived his family of a most valuable and dear relative, and his country of an highly useful and most respectable member of society.

At his seat in Cheshire, the Hon. Booth Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford. He served in three successive parliaments for the borough of Leicester, and, on every important occasion, evinced an independency of spirit, that did honour to his birth. Attached to no set of men but from conviction, he was neither the slave of the Minister, nor the tool of Opposition. He retired from parliament in 1784, with the character of an honest, independent, and upright senator.—On the death of this much lamented gentleman, we have been favoured with the following elegant lines by a respectable correspondent:

"Yes, GREY is dead!—Where'er diffus'd the lay, [shorten'd day:
Catch the soft breeze that mourn'd his
True worth shall weep upon his hallow'd bier,
And faithful friendship consecrate the tear!"

In her 70th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Grey, late of Kettering, but formerly of Brigstock, co. Northampton; a maiden lady, deservedly respected.

Mr. Meeke, of the London road, near Worcester; he acquired a handsome fortune by exhibiting a cow with two heads, of which he was proprietor.

April ... Mr. Coombs, surgeon and apothecary, of Sturminster, Newton, Dorset.

1. Francis Buller, esq. eldest son of Sir F. Buller, bart. of Lupton-house.

2. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, lord chief justice to the Court of King's Bench, custos rotulorum of Flintshire, a governor of the Charterhouse, and a lord of trade and plantations. His death was owing to a complete decay of Nature; for many weeks past he had scarcely taken any nourishment, or enjoyed any sleep: still, however he was subject

ſubject to little or no pain, and died perfectly compoſed and reſigned. He was born at Gredington, in Flintſhire, 1733; and was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Lloyd Kenyon, eſq. originally of Bryno in the ſame county, and one of the younger ſons of the antient family of Kenyon of Peele in Lancaſhire. He received the elementary part of his education at Ruthen in Denbighſhire, whence he was taken, at an early age, and articled to Mr. W. J. Tomlinſon, an eminent attorney at Nantwich, in Cheſhire. On the expiration of his articles, Mr. Kenyon determined to enter into a line which afforded a more ample ſcope to his induſtry and talents, and, accordingly, became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity Term 1754, and, after a ſedulous application to the requiſite ſtudies, was called to the bar in Hilary Term 1761. In the early part of his profeſſional career, his advancement was but ſlow; he was unaſſiſted by thoſe means which powerful connexion and intereſt afford. The branch of his profeſſion to which he chiefly applied himſelf, that of conveyancing, was not calculated to bring him forward into public notice; but the ſterling merit of genuine abilities and perſevering induſtry were not to be overlooked. He roſe gradually into practice; few opinions at the bar, at the time, carried more weight and authority, and he was frequently recurred to as an advocate. In 1773 he formed a matrimonial connexion with his relative, Mary, the third daughter of George Kenyon, of Peele; and, not long after, contracted an intimacy with Mr. afterwards Lord Thurlow, and chancellor. About this period too, and for ſome years after, his practice in the Court of Chancery was very extenſive and of the moſt lucrative kind, by which, as well as in the other lines of his profeſſion, he acquired a very conſiderable property. In 1780 a circumſtance occurred which not a little contributed to eſtabliſh his reputation as an advocate and a public ſpeaker, his being employed as leading counſel for the defence of the late Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treaſon; on this intereſting occaſion his ſecond was Mr. Erſkine, who on that day diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner as in a great degree laid the foundation of his future fame. In April 1782, ſoon after the acceſſion of the Rockingham party to miniſterial power, Mr. K. was, without ſerving the intermediate office of ſolicitor, appointed to the important ſituation of attorney-general, and at the ſame time, chief juſtice of Cheſter; in the former office he ſucceeded the late James Wallace, eſq. The circumſtance of his direct promotion to the office of attorney general was regarded as a ſingular inſtance; this however is erroneous, ſimilar promotions have before occurred, and the caſe of Sir Edward Law, (the late attorney-general, now Lord Ellenborough, his ſucceſſor as lord chief juſtice), is a recent inſtance. In parliament Mr. K. took a decided part in politicks, warmly attaching himſelf to the party of Mr. Pitt; and diſtinguiſhing himſelf not a little by his ſpeeches on the noted affair of the Coalition, Mr. Fox's India Bill, &c. In March 1784 he was appointed Maſter of the Rolls, an office of high judicial dignity, and generally leading to ſtill higher legal honours; yet its emoluments fell very ſhort of thoſe which he neceſſarily relinquiſhed by diſcontinuing his profeſſional purſuits as a counſel. About this time he was created a baronet. In this ſituation Sir Lloyd Kenyon continued till the latter end of May 1788, when, on the reſignation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, who, for the long interval of 32 years, had held the honourable and very important office of chief juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, he was appointed to ſucceed him, and at the ſame time was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington in the county of Flint. He was now fixed in a ſituation, which, though not nominally the higheſt, is perhaps the moſt important office in the adminiſtration of the law of this country; and Lord Kenyon furniſhed an inſtance nearly as ſtriking as that of the illuſtrious Hardwicke, that the profeſſion of the law is that which, of all others, affords the faireſt opportunities for the exertion of genuine talents and perſevering induſtry; whether the object be the gratification of ambition in the attainment of the higheſt honours in the ſtate, or the poſſeſſion of abundant wealth. Of his character in his magiſterial and judicial capacity, convinced it is too well eſtabliſhed in the hearts and minds of his fellow ſubjects, we preſume not to ſpeak. His conduct in thoſe arduous and important ſituations which he ſo lately filled ſpeaks its beſt and faireſt eulogium; it has attracted and fixed the applauſes and gratitude of his countrymen; his character and his fame will deſcend with increaſing luſtre to an admiring and a grateful poſterity. A few prominent conſiderations in the courſe of his forenſic adminiſtration we cannot, however, in juſtice to him, or conſiſtently with our own feelings, refrain from adverting to. We allude, firſt, to his laudable, firm, and perſevering exertions to keep the channels of the law clear and unpolluted by low and ſordid practices, which were particularly exemplified in the vigilant and ſalutary exerciſe of his authority over the attorneys of his own court, the utility of which has been experienced in a very conſiderable degree. Secondly, his unprecedented zeal in the cauſe of Morality and Virtue, which moſt conſpicuouſly appear-

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ed in his conduct with reſpect of caſes of adultery and ſeduction. On theſe occaſions, neither rank, wealth, nor ſtation, could ſhield delinquency from the well merited cenſure and rebuke of offended Juſtice and Morality. Though much, unhappily, remains to be done, yet his Lordſhip's exertions, combined with thoſe of ſome of the moſt virtuous and exalted characters of the upper Houſe of Parliament, have contributed greatly, notwithſtanding the acknowledged inadequacy and imperfection of the law in theſe reſpects, to reſtrain the faſhionable and prevailing vices alluded to. A third conſideration, and which highly redounds to the honour of his Lordſhip's magiſterial character, is the ſtrictneſs, not to ſay ſeverity, with which he adminiſtered the juſtice of the law againſt the pernicious tribe of Gamblers of every deſcription, who have for ſome years infeſted the metropolis. On theſe occaſions, as well as in thoſe above mentioned, the conduct of this truly virtuous Judge was ſuch as incontrovertibly ſhewed that "the Law is no reſpecter of perſons;" and his perſevering exertions to reſtrain the deſtructive vice of gaming have been attended with no inconſiderable degree of ſucceſs. Nor ſhould we omit to mention the very laudable ſpirit and firmneſs, which, on all occaſions, he evinced in maintaining due order and decorum in his court. We cannot conclude this part of our ſubject without giving, as ſupplementary to it, the following conciſe and comprehenſive, but highly appropriate, character of the late Chief Juſtice; it is extracted from a much eſteemed tract, which appeared not long after his elevation to the bench, and in almoſt every particular perfectly coincides with our ideas on the ſubject: "Lord Kenyon may not equal, in talents or eloquence, the pre-eminent Character whom he ſucceeds on the bench of Juſtice; nevertheleſs, he poſſeſſes qualities more appropriate to, and knowledge more connected with, the important office which he holds. Profound in legal erudition, patient in judicial diſcrimination, and of the moſt determined integrity, he is formed to add no common luſtre to his exalted ſtation. He does not ſacrifice his official to his parliamentary character; the ſphere of his particular duty is the great ſcene of his activity, as of his honour; and though, as a lord of parliament he will never leſſen his character, it is as a judge that he looks to aggrandize it. Such men will be revered for their virtues and their wiſdom when the *party* declaimers and the *frothy* pleaders of the day have long been forgotton." In private life, the character of Lord Kenyon was amiable and praiſe-worthy in the higheſt degree; no man could excel him in the relations of huſband and father; in the former, he may be conſidered as a pattern of conjugal virtue. In his mode of living he was remarkably temperate and regular; but the gratuitous aſſiſtance, in his profeſſional capacity, which it was well known he had often afforded to neceſſitous and injured individuals does away the imputation that a fondneſs for money was rather a prevailing trait in his character. He is ſaid to have died worth 300,000*l.* all acquired by his own profeſſional exertions, and a rigid ſpirit of economy. Lord Kenyon had iſſue by his lady three ſons; Lloyd, born in 1775, whom his father appointed to the office of filazer of the Court of King's Bench; he ſtood not long ſince an electioneering conteſt for the county of Flint, and died Sept. 15, 1800, (vol. LXX. p. 909.); and the manner in which his Lordſhip was affected by this melancholy event is ſuppoſed, in ſome degree, to have accelerated his own diſſolution. Secondly, George, the preſent Lord Kenyon, born in 1776. His Lordſhip was appointed by his late father to the very lucrative ſituation of joint chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench, on the demiſe of the late Earl of Mansfield, better known as Lord Viſcount Stormont, and joined in the patent with John Waye, eſq. And, thirdly, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, born in 1780.

2 In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſq. aged 63, Robert Morgan, eſq.

3 At Manchester, after a few days illneſs, in his 61ſt year, Mr. John Porter, clerk to the collector of excise in that town; a ſtation requiring application, accuracy, and diſpatch, beyond almoſt any other; but which he filled with unexampled ability, and the unlimited confidence and regard of his employers, through the long period of 42 years. From the publicity of his ſituation, very extenſively known throughout that country, he was known only to be eſteemed, reſpected, loved. His unwearied aſſiduity as a viſitor of the Sunday ſchool, eſtabliſhed in Manchester, probably occaſioned his death.

3 Suddenly, at his houſe in Clark's place, Iſlington, Mr. Charles Wearg Clark, of Angel-court, Snow-hill, bricklayer, and one of the common-council of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

4. At Greenwich, a few hours after his arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, Archibald Hamilton Robertſon, captain of the royal artillery.

Mrs. Minchull, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. rectory of Nuncy, Somerſetſhire, and 2d daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, canon of Windſor.

5. William Croome, eſq. of Cirenceſter, banker.

Aged 95, Mr. Thomas Bloodworth, carpenter, of Empingham, Rutland.

6. Mr. Pain, who had lived with Lord Craven many years as valet, and by whom

whom he was much eſteemed, put a period to his life, by ſhooting himſelf through the head, at his Lordſhip's reſidence in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare. No ſymptom of derangement was perceived, as he had a few minutes before been converſing as uſual with the porter. He afterwards retired into the back parlour, where, finding a brace of loaded piſtols belonging to the Hon. Keppel Craven, he perpetrated the raſh act, which has left a wife and two children totally unprovided.

6. At Cranhoe, co. Leiceſter, aged about 15 months, William, infant, and only ſon of Wm. and Anne Warner, of that place.

At Aſhton-court, Glouceſterſhire, Sir John Hugh Smyth, bart.

At Cliſton, Nathaniel Harris, eſq. of Peckham, Surrey.

7. In his 93d year, the Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, father of Mr. Alderman B. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and rector of Preſton, co. Rutland.

8. In his 29th year, John Bull, maſon, of Shafteſbury, whoſe miraculous eſcapes have been ſomewhat ſingular. In repairing a houſe, ſome years ago, for Mr. Troubridge, the ſcaffold gave way, and he tumbled from a place 10 feet high, with a ton of large ſtones, unhurt. Being employed with one J. Garratt, in repairing a well for E. Ogden, eſq. they both fell into it empty, 96 feet deep, and, ſtrange to ſay, they received very little injury. He has ſince ſerved his M jeſty on board the Monarque, was in the hotteſt part of the battle with the Dutch fleet with Lord Duncan; and at the battle of Copenhagen eight men out of ſeven were killed at the gun where he was quartered, and was diſcharged but a few weeks prior to his death, the particulars of which are not ſtated.

At St. Alban's, aged 58, Mrs. Suſannah Lomax, widow of Caleb L. eſq. of Childwickbury in St. Michael's pariſh, St. Alban's, who died at the ſame age, Dec. 2, 1786. She was buried in the vault belonging to the family in St. Michael's church.

8 At Lamport, co. Somerſet, aged 83, Mr. Elias Bamfield, formerly of conſiderable and fair practice in the law.

At Melton Conſtable, Norfolk, Sir Edw. Aſtley, bart. who repreſented that county in four ſucceſſive parliaments. He married, 1, Rhoda, eldeſt daugh. of Francis Blake Delaval, eſq. of Seaton, co. Northumberland, who died 1757, by whom he has a ſon and daughter, who died young, and two other ſons, Jacob-Henry and Francis; 2, Anne, youngeſt daughter of Chriſtopher Milles, eſq. of Nackington, Kent, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1767, and three ſons, Edward, John-Bernard, and Henry-Nicholas.

At Tooting, Walter B. Powell, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

At Cheſter, Richard Mytton, eſq. barriſter at law.

9 At Greenwich, of a lingering illneſs, Miſs Elizabeth-Charlotte Hughes, youngeſt daughter of the late William H. eſq. of Betſhanger, in Kent.

10 In Vauxhall walk, Lambeth, Mrs. Pinto, formerly the celebrated Miſs Brent. Such is the mutability of human affairs, that this lady, once the renowned and diſtinguiſhed heroine of the vocal tribe, and who, in the meridian of her fame, was univerſally reſpected and admired, gradually declined into the vale of obſcurity, if not of indigence, and died at length almoſt forgotten by the publick.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinſon, relict of the Rev. Plaxton D. miniſter of Biſhops Stortford, Herts.

At Alconbury, co. Huntingdon, in his 70th year, the Rev. Iſaac Nicholſon. He was ſuddenly taken ill as he began divine ſervice in the afternoon, and expired a few hours afterwards.

12. During divine ſervice, at Queen-ſtr. chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 63d year, Mr. Folgham, of Fleet-ſtreet.

13 In George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 90, after a long illneſs, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Moſs, biſhop of Bath and Wells, which ſee he had filled 28 years, being promoted to it in 1774 on the death of Dr. Willes 1773, who, like him, had been tranſlated from St. David's. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, A. B. 1731; A. M. 1735; S. T. P. 1747; archdeacon of Colcheſter, 1750; prebendary of Saliſbury; biſhop of St. David's, 1766; and F.R.S. 17.. He printed a Spital Sermon 1750; one on the Faſt for the Earthquake 1756; one before the Saliſbury Infirmary 1769; one before the Lords, Jan. 30, 1769; and one before the Society for propagating the Goſpel, 1776. He had amaſſed a private fortune to the amount of 140,000 l.; 20,000 l. of which he bequeathed to an only daughter, who is married; and the remaining 120,000 l. to his ſon, Dr. Moſs. His ſon Robert died in June laſt.

14. At his houſe in Windſor caſtle, Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Lord Biſhop of Saliſb.

At his ſeat of Menlogh, county of Galway, Ireland, Sir Walter Blake, bart. at the advanced age of 85; and on the ſame day the Lady Blake, to whom he had been married nearly 60 years. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir John Blake. Sir Walter was one of the moſt antient of the Baronets of Ireland, his anceſtor having been ſo created in 1622, and deſcended from the ſame ſtock as the family of Blake, Lord Wallſcourt.

Mr. George Webb, of Leiceſter.

At Wargrave, Berks, Mrs. Hill, late of Union-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

At Bognor, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Pink, maſter of the hotel at that place.

At Baron Norton's, at Loan Head, Scotland, Miſs Cholmely, eldeſt daughter of

Montague

Montague C. eſq. of Eaſton, near Grantham, Lincolnſhire. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths taking fire.

14. Mr. John Henry Gentil, of Camomile ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, merchant, aged 57. He went to bed in perfect health, but was afterwards ſtruck with an apoplectic fit, and died in an hour or two.

At her houſe at Farnham, near Portſmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Admiral Montagu.

15. In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, aged 73, the Hon. Mrs. Bateman.

At Bath, Lieut.-gen. James Whorwood Adeane, M. P. for the county of Cambridge, colonel of the 45th foot, and one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's bedchamber.

Andrew Layton, eſq. merchant, of Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At Woodford, in his 75th year, Mr. Robert Loxham, late of the Royal Exchange, inſurance-broker.

16. At his brother's houſe at Iſlington, in his 50th year, Mr. John Allcock, of Aldermanbury.

In the prime of life, Mr. Philip Hayes, grazier, of Whiſſendine, Rutland.

Mr. Burges, printer to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

17. In Cleveland-court, St. James's palace, Thomas Townſend, eſq. many years ſteward to Earl Spencer.

At Clifton-hill, near Briſtol, the wife of Thomas Sotheby, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, and youngeſt daughter of Chriſtopher Anſtey, eſq. of Bath.

17 At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, the Right Hon. Henry Temple, Viſcount Palmerſton, Baron Temple, in Ireland, LL. D. His Lordſhip was born Dec. 4, 1739. and ſucceeded to the titles on the deceaſe of his grandfather; in 1766 he was appointed a commiſſioner of the Admiralty; and repreſented in parliament the borough of Eaſtloe, in Cornwall, Boroughbridge in Yorkſhire, and latterly Wincheſter. He married firſt, 1767, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Poole, bart. of Poole-hall, in Cheſhire, and had iſſue an only daughter; and ſecondly, 1783, Mary Mee, by whom he had iſſue Henry-John, now Lord Palmerſton, born 1784. His lordſhip was in the male line the repreſentative of the antient family of Temple, which has produced ſo many diſtinguiſhed characters in the political and literary world, and from which, in the female line, the Marquis of Buckingham (who has aſſumed the name of Temple) is deſcended. His lordſhip died of what the faculty terms an oſſified throat; in conſequence of which, he muſt inevitably have been ſtarved to death for want of nouriſhment, had he not been relieved from ſo dreadful a calamity by an earlier diſſolution.

In Pall Mall, Mr. William Atkinſon, apothecary.

19. Aged 19, Nathaniel Polhill, eſq. ſon of —P. eſq. of Greenwich, and grandſon of N. Polhill, eſq. merchant, and M. P. for Southwark. A youth of promiſing hopes, amiable manners, and uncorrupted mind; reſpected by numerous friends and acquaintance, to whoſe memory he will be long dear; juſt entering into the poſſeſſion of a fortune equal to every purpoſe of benevolence or gratification, yet with every inviting proſpect that could encourage the love and deſire of life, cut off from every ſocial engagement by a malady which reſiſted all medical ſkill; confined for near ſix months to a bed of ſickneſs, in which he endured inceſſant pain; bereaved of all hope of amendment, with no ſolace but the ſympathy and tears of ſurrounding friends, who could only lament their own incapacity to adminiſter relief; at the eve of manhood, which he was never to attain; and doomed, by the loſs of a limb, to purchaſe the precarious chance of ſurviving a little longer.

20. Of a violent fever of 24 hours, in her 69th year, Lady Radcliffe, aunt of the late Charles John Clarke, eſq. of Hitchin priory, who died Dec. 6, 1801; ſiſter of the late John Radcliffe, eſq. of Hitchin priory, and relict of Sir Cha. Farnaby R.

At Sudley, co. Warwick, aged 91, Thos. Chambers, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

21. At Mr. Coutts's, in Stretton ſtreet, Piccadilly, George Auguſtus North, Earl of Guildford, Baron North and Guildford. His Lordſhip was born Sept. 11, 1757, and married, in 1785, Miſs Hobart, daughter of the preſent Earl of Buckinghamſhire, by whom he had three ſons, who died in their infancy. He married, ſecondly, the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Coutts, eſq. ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Bute and to Lady Burdett, by whom he had a ſon, who died Jan. 25 laſt. (p. 94.) He has left three infant daughters; Lady Maria, by his firſt lady; and Lady Sarah and Georgiana North, by his preſent lady. The long and painful ill ſtate of his Lordſhip's health aroſe from a fall from his horſe, a few years ſince, at Cheltenham, owing to the animal taking fright as his Lordſhip was preſenting a baſket of fruit to Miſs Coutts, afterwards Counteſs of Guildford. By this accident, it is ſuppoſed the ſpine of his back was affected, and from this fatal ſource were derived all the bodily ſufferings under which he languiſhed for ſeveral years, and that baffled all the ſkill of the ableſt phyſicians. His immediate diſſolution was looked for all the laſt week; on the preceding evening, he fell into a ſomnolency for 8 hours, out of which he wakened ſuddenly, a little before 5 o'clock the next morning, when caſting his eyes around, and lifting up both hands, he uttered one groan, and expired. His Lordſhip invariably diſcharged all the relative and ſocial duties

duties of life in a manner that gave an amiable reſplendency to his private character; and his public principles were no leſs heightened by a ſteady direction of ſuperior talents in ſupport of conſtitutional liberty, and the general defence of the commonweal. He has left eſtates to the amount of 18,000l. per annum, which, in failure of an heir, devolve to his brother, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Francis North, the preſent preſumptive Earl of Guildford.—A temporary difficulty, however, is ſaid to have ariſen reſpecting the ſucceſſion to the title of this Earldom: ten months are legally allowed to the relict of a peer, as the term in which ſhe may or may not declare her pregnancy, and therefore the title of the next heir, it is generally ſuppoſed, muſt lie in abevance for that period, unleſs the lady ſhould make a formal declaration of her non-pregnancy in the interval. The late Earl dying without male iſſue, the Barony of North is ſuppoſed to be ſeparated from the Earldom, and to deſcend in abeyance to his Lordſhip's ſiſters, Lady Glenbervie, Lady Sheffield, and Lady Charlotte Lindſay. If the preſent Lord ſhould marry and have a ſon, he would, by the courteſy of England, take the ſecond title, which would be that of Guildford; a ſtrange coincidence in the annals of heraldry, as in that caſe both father and ſon would bear the title of Lord Guildford.

21. At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, in his 58th year, Job Matthew, eſq. governor of the Bank of England.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb.	Drury-Lane.	*Feb.*	Covent-Garden.
1.	Romeo and Juliet—Urania.	1.	Alfonſo—Harlequin's Almanack.
2.	Venice Preſerved—Ditto.	2.	Folly as it Flies—Ditto.
3.	King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.	3.	King Richard the Third—Ditto.
4.	Meaſure for Meaſure—Ditto.	4.	Folly as it Flies—Paul and Virginia.
5.	Heigho for a Huſband!—The Feſtival of Bacchus—Ditto.	5.	Alphonſo—The Review. [Bow.
6.	The Mourning Bride—Urania.	6.	Love in a Village—Two Strings to your
8.	Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.	8.	Alfonſo—Harlequin's Almanack.
9.	Love in a Village—The Anatomiſt.	9.	*The Cabinet*—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
10.	Venice Preſerved—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [morrow.	10.	Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor.
11.	King Henry the Fourth—Of Age To-	11.	The Poor Gentleman—Harlequin's Almanack.
12.	The Fair Penitent—Urania.	12.	Love in a Village—Honeſt Thieves.
13.	Love in a Village—The Firſt Floor.	13.	The Cabinet—The Spoil'd Child.
15.	Pizarro—The Shipwreck. [Juan.	15.	Ditto—Harlequin's Almanack.
16.	She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Don	16.	Love in a Village—The Iriſhman in
17.	The Pirates—The Anatomiſt.		London.
18.	Love in a Village—The Mock Doctor.	17.	The Cabinet—Love à-la-Mode.
19.	The Grecian Daughter—The Feſtival of Bacchus—Who's the Dupe?	18.	Ditto—Perouſe.
20.	The Rivals—The Children in the Wood.	19.	Ditto—The Review.
22.	Mary Qu. of Scots—Harlequin Amulet.	20.	Love in a Village—Lover's Quarrels.
23.	Love in a Village—Don Juan.	22.	The Beggar's Opera—The Follies of a
24.	Pizarro—The Spoil'd Child.	23.	The Cabinet—Perouſe. [Day.
25.	Love in a Village—Bon Ton. [Day.	24.	King Henry the Fourth—The Farmer.
26.	The Caſtle Spectre—The Follies of a	25.	The Cabinet—The Review.
27.	The Double Dealer—The Shipreck.	26.	King Henry the Fourth—Harlequin's Almanack.
March		27.	Love in a Village—The Spoil'd Child.
1.	The Stranger—Harlequin Amulet.	*March.*	
2.	*Lovers' Reſolutions*—Don Juan.	1.	The Cabinet—Perouſe.
4.	The Beggar's Opera—The Anatomiſt.	2.	The Beggar's Opera—The Child of Na-
6.	Venice Preſerved—The Scotch Ghoſt—The Spoiled Child.	4.	The Cabinet—Perouſe. [ture.
8.	Pizarro—The Liar.	5.	Selection of Sacred Muſick.
9.	The Beggar's Opera—The Citizen.	6.	The Beggar's Opera—The Guardian.
11.	No performance; on account of the Duke of Bedford's funeral.	8.	The Cabinet—Harlequin's Almanack.
13.	Artaxerxes—The Spoil'd Child.	9.	Ditto—Perouſe.
15.	Pizarro—My Grandmother.	10.	The Meſſiah.
		11.	Love in a Village—Love à-la-Mode.
		12.	Selection of Sacred Muſick.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 30, to April 27, 1802.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 984	1862		Males 868	1666		2 and 5	201	50 and 60	171
Females 878			Females 798			5 and 10	81	60 and 70	135
						10 and 20	37	70 and 80	75
Whereof have died under two years old 478						20 and 30	120	80 and 90	26
						30 and 40	150	90 and 100	5
						40 and 50	186		

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. per pound.

Peck Loaf 3s. 9d.; 3s. 7d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	68	6	42	0	34	4	23	2	32	9
Surrey	68	0	38	0	34	8	22	4	33	6
Hertford	61	2	46	6	32	10	22	8	36	9
Bedford	67	0	49	2	38	11	19	9	31	4
Hunting.	65	10	00	0	35	2	16	0	29	1
Northam.	69	4	00	0	32	10	17	0	36	0
Rutland	74	0	00	0	33	9	16	6	36	0
Leiceſter	71	10	00	0	35	8	17	1	32	0
Notting.	78	0	52	0	36	6	20	0	36	0
Derby	75	4	00	0	42	8	20	6	41	8
Stafford	77	1	00	0	41	5	22	6	00	0
Salop	71	4	54	10	40	1	22	9	00	0
Hereford	62	11	44	8	33	4	21	10	39	1
Worceſt.	69	1	39	2	37	6	27	4	37	6
Warwick	79	10	00	00	41	0	23	10	44	5
Wilts	59	8	0	00	33	4	21	8	39	8
Berks	62	9	0	00	33	1	23	11	36	5
Oxford	60	11	0	00	32	5	19	11	31	11
Bucks	68	8	0	00	36	2	21	0	35	5
Montgo.	74	0	0	00	42	5	16	7	00	0
Brecon	65	7	48	0	40	0	18	4	00	0
Radnor	69	0	00	0	36	2	20	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68	2	44	10	35	6	19	7	35	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66	1	31	4	31	4	20	2	31	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	68	0	35	6	32	2	24	6	29	7
Kent	66	2	00	0	34	8	24	4	32	6
Suſſex	62	6	00	0	36	6	24	4	00	0
Suffolk	69	3	39	11	32	10	19	3	26	7
Cambrid.	63	7	00	0	30	7	14	0	29	0
Norfolk	66	8	37	4	30	10	19	11	28	6
Lincoln	69	3	32	0	33	0	15	9	29	4
York	67	5	45	10	33	5	15	4	31	3
Durham	68	5	00	0	00	0	18	5	00	0
Northum.	61	8	46	0	31	9	17	0	00	0
Cumberl.	80	3	52	8	35	4	19	3	00	0
Weſtmo.	73	8	56	0	39	10	19	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	70	1	00	0	35	8	21	2	37	7
Cheſter	66	7	00	0	00	0	18	2	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	46	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	79	10	00	0	47	3	17	1	38	5
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	70	0	42	0	38	0	29	0	00	0
Merioneth	77	4	52	0	44	0	22	8	00	0
Cardigan	64	0	00	0	30	0	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	58	0	00	0	27	11	13	8	00	0
Carmart.	63	3	00	0	34	9	13	10	00	0
Glamorg.	69	0	00	0	34	8	18	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	67	2	00	0	35	5	20	4	29	6
Somerſet	64	11	00	0	42	7	19	5	35	0
Monm.	68	9	00	0	36	8	16	8	50	0
Devon	64	10	00	0	30	1	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	64	4	00	0	30	0	16	2	00	0
Dorſet	63	8	00	0	32	0	24	7	00	0
Hants	60	11	00	0	33	0	22	1	43	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	69	11	43	0	34	7	19	8	29	3
2	67	10	39	11	32	2	17	9	27	7
3	66	8	37	4	30	10	19	11	28	6
4	67	9	32	0	31	4	15	1	29	2
5	65	0	46	0	31	9	17	5	35	0
6	78	1	53	9	36	2	19	4	35	0
7	68	6	44	10	35	8	20	9	37	7
8	76	5	47	0	44	0	20	0	38	5

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	63	7	44	10	30	10	14	6	35	0
10	66	8	44	10	34	7	19	2	36	0
11	64	7	44	10	30	0	18	2	35	0
12	61	10	44	10	32	8	23	8	43	9
13	67	7	31	4	30	3	19	5	29	8
14	68	2	31	4	30	10	16	11	32	0
15	75	0	11	4	33	7	25	10	35	3
16	57	10	31	4	32	0	19	4	31	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, Apr. 26.

Fine	50s. to 52s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	40s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	os. to 24s.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	os. to os.
Horſe Pollard	os. od. to os.		
Bran	12s. 6d. to oos.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 38s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 18s. to 5l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	4l. os. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l. os. to 4l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 12s. to 8l. 8s.	Eſſex Bags	3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 27.

Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. od. to 5l. 5s. od.	Aver.	4l. 7s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 10s. od. to 2l. os. od.	Aver.	1l. 15s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 21, 1802, is 39s. 5d. ¾ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Apr. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.	Lamb	7s. od. to 8s. 4d
Veal	5s. od. to 7s. od.		

TALLOW, Apr. 26, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. od.

COALS, Mar. 22. Newcaſtle 39s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 34s. od. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 perCt Confol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Funda. ExBill.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	191½		69¾		102⅛				214½	1 pr.	1 pr.		75⅛		69⅝		102¾	69⅝		97
30	191½		70⅛		102¼				216	4 dif.	2 dif.		75⅜		69⅝		102¼	69⅝		97
31	194½		70¼	88¾	103				215½	3	3		75¼		69⅞			69⅜		97
1	194		71¼	89	103½	104½			218	2	4		76½		71¼			70⅛		97
2	194½		72⅝		104				220	2	4							71⅜		97
3	198		73⅜	91	104⅞		21¾		223	1	3							75¼		97
4	Sunday																			
5	206		74	93	106				225	1 pr.	3				76¼			76		97
6	206½		77	93	107½				239		1							77		97
7	203½		77⅜		106⅛				232		2 pr.		82		75		105⅞	75¾		97
8	201		76		105⅝				231½		3		81¼		75¾		102⅛	74⅞		97
9	199		75¾		104⅜				229		5				75½		103⅛	74¼		97
10	199		75¼		104¼		22¼		229½	7	3						102¾			97
11	Sunday																			
12	198½		76		105				227	4	3						102½			97
13	199		76⅛		105½		28¼			5	2						102⅜			97
14	196		77		106⅛				228		3						102½			97
15	194		76⅛		106⅜				231		5						103			97
16																				
17			77		106⅜				231		6						103			97
18	Sunday																			
19																				
20																				
21	198		77¼		105				226½	15	9				76¼	3⅜	102			97
22	197½		77⅛		104¼					16	7					3⅜	102½			97
23	195¾	75⅞	78⅛		105				227		7				76¼	3⅜	102			97
24	195	75⅜	77	92	105⅜		21½	5⅛	226	16	7					3½	102			97
25	Sunday																			
26	194¼	75⅜	76⅞	92⅛	104⅞		21⅝	5⅛	225½		4					4	102⅜			97
27	195	75⅜	77	91⅝	104⅝		21⅝	5⅜	226	16	4					3¾	101⅝			97
28	195⅛	75⅜	76¼	91	104⅜		21⅝	5	225⅞	16	4					3⅜	101¼			97

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J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 71, Holborn.